



THE WELL-DRESSED WOMAN

No matter how beautiful the costume a lady wears it requires a suitable combination of the small extras to make the fashionably-dressed woman. Nothing is more important than that the purse and card cases should be such that in harmony with the combination. Our Mr. Mitchell, who has been for the past two months searching the Eastern markets for new and fashionable goods, has just forwarded us a sample line of combination purse and card cases that are the finest we have yet seen, as there is no two alike. Come and see if you cannot find what you want while our assortment is large.

CHALLONER & MITCHELL, JEWELLERS,
47 Government St. Tel. 675

Blankets.

The success in our Blanket Department last season induced us to make very heavy purchases for the coming season. Buying direct from the mills as we do enables us to offer values equal to wholesale prices, in Light Gray, Mid Gray, Silver Gray, Extra Super and Middlesex. See these Blankets before buying elsewhere.

Down Quilts Warmth with weight.
\$6.50 and \$7.75.
Puritan Comforters,
Filled with pure white cotton specially prepared and carded into strong cross laps, to prevent breaking into lumps when washing.

The Hutcheson Co., Limited.
THE WESTSIDE
70 Government St.

Thanksgiving Dinner



Will not be complete unless you let us help you provide for it.
Some of the extras you will need:
Plum Pudding in 1 and 2 lb. tins.
Mince Meat in 1 lb. packages.
Cape Cod Cranberries.
Watson's Scotch Whisky, \$1.00.
Carling's Amber Ale, 2 for 25c.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

Demanding the Best

The most progressive builders demand the best hardware for their work. The most intelligent come to us. They know we give them the best goods and make the prices right for them. They are satisfied that we do better for them than any other dealer and are glad to show they value our methods by coming to us.

Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd.

Cor. Yates and Broad streets,
Victoria, B. C.

Picture Frames

OF ALL KINDS IN STOCK AND MADE TO ORDER
AT LOWEST PRICES.

J. W. MELLOR, 76-78 FORT ST.

Broken Sweet Cakes

FOR A FEW DAYS
AT
M. R. SMITH & CO.'S
57 FORT STREET.

WE MAKE
PURE DRUG
COMPONENT DISPENSERS.
Hall & Co.
Dispensing Chemists

A specialty of compounding Physicians' Prescriptions.
Clarence Block,
Corner of Yates and Douglas Sts.

Lee & Fraser,

Real Estate and Insurance Agents

\$3,200 WILL PURCHASE one of the finest cottages in James Bay—rooms, brick foundation, hot and cold water, heated by furnace and radiators, electric light, in splendid condition, lot 60x100.
\$2,200 NINE-ROOMED BRICK HOUSE, with modern conveniences—a snap
9 and 11 Trowne Ave., Victoria, B. C.

FARM FOR SALE—CHEAP

500 ACRES in plots to suit. 100 acres under cultivation. Easy terms. Apply to A. GLENDENNING, on the premises, or B. C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY, LIMITED.

Bargains in Property This Week.

5 roomed house on North Park street, cheap.
6 roomed modern cottage, Harrison street, with stable, etc. Look this up if you want a home.
Cottage on Fernwood road from \$650 upwards.
9 roomed modern house, Richmond avenue, a bargain.
Lot and cottage, Johnson street, for \$450.
Cottage, Oak Bay avenue, only \$450.
Choice 1/2 acre sites on Belmont avenue.
The estate of B. W. Pearce, Esq., selling fast. Secure one before they are all sold. Easy terms.
Several houses to let from \$5 upwards.
When requiring COAL or WOOD, or if you wish to dispose of your property quickly, call on

P. C. MACGREGOR,
Real Estate and Fire Insurance Agent,
62 Government Street.

Canada Life

Assurance Company
ESTABLISHED 1847
GIVES LARGEST PROFITS AND
Maximum security for minimum cost.
Assurances in force, over \$75,000,000.
A. W. JONES, AGENT,
28 Fort St.

F. G. Richards & Co.

Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents,
NO. 15 BROAD STREET
We are offering bargains in residences, residential sites for building, business properties, and farming lands. Prices low and terms easy. Inspect our lists before purchasing elsewhere. It will pay you. General agents Phoenix Fire of Hartford.
Money to loan in sums to suit, at low rates of interest.
Notaries Public and Conveyancers.

NEW VANCOUVER COAL CO., LTD.

NANAIMO, B.C.
SAMUEL M. ROBINS, SUPERINTENDENT.
Coal Mined by White Labor.

New Wellington Coal

Washed Nuts, \$4.25 per ton
Sack and Lump, \$5.50 per ton
Delivered to any part of the city.

KINGHAM & CO.,

44 Fort Street.
J. E. CHURCH, J. C. V. SPRATT,
Trowne Avenue, Yates and Store Sts.
MUNN, HOLLAND & CO.,
Cor. Broad Street and Trowne Avenue.
Telephone Call 647.
Wharf—Store Street, Spratt's Wharf.

W. JONES

AUCTIONEER,
The City Auction Mart
73 and 75 1/2 YATES STREET.
Furnished residences bought outright for spot cash. Auction sales conducted in all parts; highest prices obtained; satisfaction guaranteed.
Real Estate Department—For sale, 3 cottages situated close in, each contains 4 rooms, pantry, etc., all rented to good tenants. Can be bought, together or separately, at a great bargain, on very easy terms. Hotel fully furnished in Vancouver. Wanted, houses to rent; also businesses for sale; good clients waiting.
Money to loan, from \$500 to \$40,000.
OPEN EVENINGS.

WOULD YOU HAVE
LIGHT, SWEET,
WHOLESOME
BREAD?

H. B. Hungarian Flour

ALWAYS
RELIABLE.
WHOLESALE BY
HUDSON'S BAY CO.

Telephones! Telephones! Telephones!

The Victoria & Esquimalt Telephone Co., Ltd., is now installing telephones free of construction charges. For locality and terms apply to R. B. M'KICKING, Manager, Five Sisters Block, Victoria, B.C.

NEW WELLINGTON COAL

Washed Nuts, \$4.25
Sack and Lump, \$5.50
Delivered.
KINGHAM & CO.,
44 Fort Street. Telephone 647.

Golf! Golf!

A large supply of Scotch and American Golf Clubs just received. Also
Boxing Gloves, Punching Bags, Footballs, etc.
John Barnsley & Co.,
115 Government Street.

Shoe Emporium

(LATE ERSKINE'S)
We have just opened a full line of the celebrated MANAN Shoes—"the best on earth"—in all the leading shapes. Widths B to E.
THE PATTERSON SHOE CO. LD.

SHOE EMPORIUM
COR. GOVERNMENT AND JOHNSON STS.



THE BATTLE OF MAFEKING

Latest Telegram From South Africa Report
Heavy Fighting Around the beleaguered Garrison.

THREE HUNDRED BOERS KILLED

Armored Trains in Action—British Casualties 2 Killed and 14 Wounded—Reinforcements for Burghers in Natal—Advance on General White's Positions.

(Associated Press.)

Cape Town, Oct. 19.—A dispatch from Kimberley dated October 17th, says: "All well here. Col. Hore engaged the Boers at Mafeking on October 14th with great success."
"Mafeking was still safe on October 15th."

A special dispatch to the Cape Argus reiterates the statement that in the fighting at Mafeking, Col. Hore repulsed the Boers, inflicting a loss of 300 men.

British Casualties:
The Cape Times publishes the following dispatch from Kimberley:

"Reliable information from Mafeking says an armored train, while reconnoitering to the north of the town last Saturday, engaged 500 Boers, who suffered heavily."

"Col. Fitz Clarence's column foiled the Boers, inflicting severe loss."

The British casualties were two killed and fourteen wounded, two severely.

The Boers Repulsed.

London, Oct. 19.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Cape Town says an agent who left Bloemfontein on Sunday and was interviewed at Prince Albert, states that a government official informed him before he left that the Boers were heavily repulsed at Mafeking, and that heavier guns have been requisitioned and were en route from Rustenburg. He also said the armored train of the British had done great execution.

New Advertisements on Page 8.

HASTIE'S FAIR

Tin and Enamelware.

77 GOVERNMENT STREET.

LONDON HOSPITAL CURES

50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
JOHN COCHRANE, Chemist,
N.W. Corner Yates and Douglas Streets
—Let Us Fill Your Prescription—

WILLIAM F. BEST

ANALYST AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST
(Heidelberg and Leipzig). Late analyst for the Province of New Brunswick. Office, 28 Broad street, opposite Driford Hotel, Victoria.

Reinforcements for Burghers.

London, Oct. 19.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Glencoe camp, telegraphing under the date of October 17th says:

"The Boers opposite the camp are having their numbers strengthened, and the belief prevails that when strong enough they will seek to reach Dundee from the southeast."

"A clergyman living at Daanhuysen, who has arrived at the camp, states that he saw a strong commando approaching Daanhuysen at 8 this morning."

A Brush With Lancers.

Ladysmith, Oct. 18. (Delayed in transmission.)—A cavalry patrol below Tintwa pass had a brush with the enemy yesterday afternoon. The Boers opened with artillery, but retreated on the advance of the Fifth Lancers.

Situation in Natal.

London, Oct. 19.—The simultaneous Boer movements from Acton Holmes from the west and from Rorke's Drift and Helmaakar from the east, may indicate a projected attack upon the railway at Waschbank, between Ladysmith and Glencoe.

Military experts are inclined to the opinion that the troops at Glencoe are only a small rear guard left to attract the forces under Commandant-General Joubert, while General White's full strength is concentrated at Ladysmith with a view of attacking the Orange Free State force, while Joubert is still 40 miles away.

Advance on British Positions.

Natal again claims a share of attention, which during the last few days has been focused upon the beleaguered garrison at Mafeking.

The combined advance of the Boer forces on positions held by the British general commanding in Natal, Sir Geo. Stewart White, has already occasioned a sharp affair of outposts, which possibly has since developed into a pitched battle.

The Boers, according to the latest information, do not appear to have been driven back. Perhaps, however, their movements are only part of a general plan to isolate both Ladysmith and Glencoe from the south.

Gen. Cronje's troops are regarded as the flower of the Transvaal forces, so that decisive fighting is still to occur on the western border, and if, as intimated

In last night's dispatch, relief is approaching from Rhodesia, it will probably not be long delayed.

Apart from their desire to gain the initial advantage by capturing Mafeking and thereby attracting the Dutch colonists, the object of the Boers in massing in Bechuanaland is due, doubtless, to the fact that this splendid stock country is full of cattle and, as only sparse by roads, would give the Transvaal a route by which to import arms and munitions by the way of Walvis Bay, Damaraland, and the West African coast.

Repulsed at Glencoe.

Glencoe Camp, Oct. 18.—7:35 p.m.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The British troops here have been under fire. A strong Boer patrol was encountered eight miles from camp and repulsed, the British suffering no casualties.

Official Statement.

Durban, Natal, Oct. 18.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The following official note has been issued regarding the Boer advance:

"An Orange Free State force, with a few guns, moved about ten miles down Tintwa's pass opening with artillery on a small British cavalry patrol. The range was very distant and the shooting indifferent."

"The object may have been either a feint to draw out troops from the real point of attack, or a prelude to the Boer concentration against Ladysmith."

British Successes.

London.—Later.—The stories of British successes in Mafeking district are persistent, and in the absence of contradiction from Boer sources, may be accepted as true in the main, although the alleged killing of three hundred Boers is discredited.

Bridges Destroyed.

Cape Town, Oct. 19.—The Boers have blown up the bridges at Fourteen Streams and Modder River, the former north and the latter south of Kimberley.

Outrages by Boers.

Cape Town, Oct. 19.—Complaints of Boer outrages upon natives continue to arrive. These further to inflame the Basutos and Zulus.

Yesterday 150 Basutos from Johannesburg arrived at Burgersdorp, Cape Colony, and alleged Boers robbed them wholesale and flogged them with "black snakes." The party, which included the son of Chief Lerethodi, was supplied with provisions, and the Basutos then started homewards, cheering the Queen and chanting a war song.

Telegraphic Communication.

The following notice has been issued by the C.P.R. telegraphs: The government has established tug boat service between Lourenco Marques and Beira. The first boat leaves this evening, the next on Saturday at daylight and the third at noon on Monday. This connects Beira (which has communication with Salisbury) with the outside world.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

The Colonial Secretary Called to Order By the Speaker.

(Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 19.—The floor and galleries were densely crowded to-day in the House of Commons in anticipation of a speech by the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, on the government's policy in South Africa. The first cord of the treasury and government leader, Mr. Arthur Balfour, promised to answer to-morrow a question whether the government had decided upon a specific course of action with reference to an international commission respecting the future administration of the state.

The secretary of state for India, Lord George Hamilton, replying to a question regarding the expenditure for Indian troops in South Africa, said the entire charge would be defrayed out of the Imperial exchequer.

Mr. Balfour, replying to an interpellation as to whether the Imperial government was now reviewing the

Action of Cape Colony's Premier.

W. P. Scheiner, and other members of the Cape government, and whether the governor of Cape Colony, Sir Alfred Milner, would be allowed to dissolve the Scheiner ministry, dissolve the Cape legislature and temporarily assume full authority, said:

"This question is apparently founded upon newspaper reports for which, so far as the Imperial government is aware, there is no foundation."

Mr. Balfour announced that the present sitting of parliament would be regarded as a complete session, to be terminated by prorogation and not adjourned until February.

Mr. Chamberlain, who was badly cheered upon rising, began with a severe criticism of the action of the opposition at the previous meeting of parliament.

(Continued on page 8.)

We are Prompt, We are Careful and We are Always at Our Post.

Campbell's Prescription Store

CORNER OF FORT AND DOUGLAS STREETS
VICTORIA, B.C.

For Pure Drugs and Chemicals.

The Attack on Mafeking

Colonel Baden-Powell is Reported to Have Kept the Boers at Bay.

Fighting Has Commenced Near Ladysmith-Burgers Try to Surround White's Force.

London, Oct. 19.—Telegraphing from Ladysmith, north of Mafeking, under date of Oct. 14th, the Times correspondent says:

"The Boers were around us all day yesterday and broke up the line in several places between Pitsani and Mafeking. Thirty Boers were killed during the fight."

"Another lot broke up the line a mile north of Ladysmith, cutting the wires. The station master and all of us here set to work and have just recovered communication."

"A runner has arrived bringing news of Col. Baden-Powell's success in keeping the enemy at bay."

From Beers—a dispatch dated Saturday states that the Boers, advancing northward, were repulsed at Ladysmith. This doubtless means that Col. Plummer's force advancing to the relief of Mafeking had encountered the Boers.

Kimberley Almost Isolated.

The Capetown correspondent of the Times under date of Tuesday says: "All is well at Kimberley, though communication is almost entirely cut. There is no means of learning anything that happens north of the Orange river unless perhaps by way of Rhodesia and Beers."

Rising of Natives.

A telegram to the Daily News from its Ladysmith correspondent dated Tuesday says he fears that a firm stand hostile to the Boers, who quit Beers, is being precipitated. According to this correspondent the Boers dread a Swazi rising and most of the Dutch settlers in the country are preparing to leave, having all but sent their wives and families into the Transvaal.

The Capetown correspondent of the same paper says in a dispatch dated Tuesday that three numbers of Basutos employed on various works in the Capetown district are returning to Basutoland.

Conflicting Reports.

The worst features of the situation in South Africa are regarded to be the probability of native risings, which, whether on behalf of or against the Boers are certain to produce serious complications, besides danger to the few hundred whites in those districts. The Boers are making with the railways and telegraph lines will seriously impede the movements of General Redvers Buller's army corps.

There are conflicting reports as to whether the Boers have or have not occupied Helmsburg. According to the best report, the Boers have not, but if they have succeeded in this maneuver, they are completely around the right of General Sir George Stewart White's position and will be able either to attack him at an advantage, or to move down into Natal behind him.

Latest From Mafeking.

Pretoria, Oct. 16, p.m. (Delayed in transmission.)—The Boers continue to close in upon Mafeking and to destroy the railroad north and south of the town. Among the prisoners captured at Ladysmith was Lieut. Adrian Joubert. He has since been released.

Situation in Natal.

London, Oct. 18.—A big engagement is anticipated in the vicinity of Ladysmith today.

The combined advance of Boers and Free State troops in this direction has been executed with no inconsiderable skill, and shows a clear appreciation of the British position.

General Sir George Stewart White has 12,000 men and forty-six guns available besides a considerable force of volunteers to hold Ladysmith and so anxiety is felt on his account, for the Natal country where the engagement is expected is fairly open and although the work of moving them will be difficult, the Boers are likely to do good work.

The country is not favorable for Boer tactics and it will be very difficult for them to avoid the exposure of their flanks to attack by a vigorous and mobile enemy already occupying useful positions, that is, supposing they really mean to fight and not merely attempt to draw Gen. White further out with a view of surrounding him. Gen. White has a large body of excellent cavalry which will be put to good use.

The Ladysmith correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says the newspaper reports are allowed to proceed from there to Ladysmith or Acton Holmes, and adds that General Joubert's forces are moving against Glencoe and Ladysmith Station on the Harrismith-Lynch line.

According to the same authority, some volunteers who had just come from Ladysmith and Acton Holmes before the dispatch was sent, reported that three hundred Boers tried ineffectually to cut off small parties of British troops,

but the militiamen were too wary to be caught and retired firing. The enemy, as usual, hid themselves behind hills and rocks and in gullies, but were unable to advance. They used cannon against the British, who, nevertheless, maintained a stout resistance. The firing was very heavy.

The country about Acton Holmes is very open, the British mounted volunteers there are retiring upon Dewdars. Two thousand Boers were engaged at Acton Holmes, and rather fewer at Ladysmith. It is reported that the enemy is hemmed in and suffering severely.

The Daily Telegraph, commenting upon the foregoing dispatches says it is difficult to understand the reference to Glencoe and Ladysmith except upon the theory that Commandant-General Joubert is dividing his forces.

Fighting Near Ladysmith.

Ladysmith, Oct. 18.—The British forces and an Orange Free State command came into contact in the neighborhood of Acton Holmes and Ladysmith, about sixteen miles out of Ladysmith this morning. Firing began at 10 o'clock.

Ladysmith, Oct. 18.—5:00 p.m.—The British cavalry patrols have been in action at Acton Holmes and Ladysmith since midday and the action is still in progress. A number of casualties have been reported. Supports are leaving the camp and expect to fight tomorrow.

An official note published here says: "A Free State command yesterday commenced actual hostilities. The Free State has thus taken upon itself the responsibility of beginning the war and cannot thereafter pose as the injured party."

Zulus Arming.

Ladysmith, Oct. 17.—(Delayed in transmission.)—A native tribe in Zululand, whose cattle have been raided by the Boers, applied to Gen. Sir George Stewart White, British commander in Natal, for permission to make armed resistance. General White refused their request, as he is opposed to the use of colored auxiliaries in the coming struggle.

London, Oct. 18.—A special dispatch from Durban says the Zulus are arming with assegais. Chief Dinizulu says he is unable to restrain them. It is expected they will be joined by the Swazis.

All Well at Newcastle.

London, Oct. 18.—A dispatch from Ladysmith says that a letter was brought to the British pickets by Boer cyclists bearing a white flag, signed by the Newcastle magistrate and sent in by permission of Commandant-General Joubert, stating that the British who remain in Newcastle are all well.

British Must Leave Johannesburg.

London, Oct. 18.—The Daily Mail's Capetown correspondent says: "The authorities at Johannesburg have announced that they will make a house to house search on Monday and will compel every British subject to leave the town."

Skirmishes at Glencoe.

Ladysmith, Oct. 18.—The enemy's scouts are reported to be almost in touch with the outposts at Glencoe. The Boers are working around both sides with the idea of getting round both sides of Ladysmith and attacking in force with the cooperation of Commandant-General Joubert.

At Glencoe, the British patrol covered a wide space in order to prevent outflanking and were subject to a hot fire in persistent skirmishes. Gen. Sir George Stewart White is quite prepared to offer battle and the camp is prepared.

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ed at the prospect of striking a definite blow.

A Regiment of Scouts.

Sao Antonio, Tex., Oct. 18.—The Express today says:

"An agent for the British government is enlisting subjects eligible for duty in the British first reserve for war in South Africa. He proposes to form a regiment of scouts, and the first detachment of 500 men will sail tomorrow on Thursday and leave via the Mail line from Galveston on Friday for New York. The men are to receive £100. They sail from New York and will be organized into a command on their arrival at Capetown."

Proceedings in the Imperial House.

London, Oct. 17.—In concluding his address to the Commons on the Queen's speech, Hon. A. J. Balfour said: "It was most comical, it has seldom entered into my Great Britain upon an issue which was more clearly an issue of righteousness and liberty, and we have undoubted proof that our self-governing colonies are not the least with us."

Mr. John Dillon, Nationalist member for the east division of Mayo moved an amendment to the address, as follows: "We humbly represent to Her Majesty that the state of war now existing between Great Britain and the South African Republic has been caused by an assertion of claims which interfere with the internal government of the Republic in direct violation of the terms of the convention of 1884, and by massive large bodies of British troops on the frontier of the Republic. We humbly submit that before more bloodshed takes place a proposal be made in the spirit of the recent conference at The Hague, with a view of finding in independent arbitration a settlement of difficulties between the two governments, and in order that an ignominious war be thus avoided between the overwhelming forces of Her Majesty's Empire and those of two small nations numbering altogether less than 200,000 souls."

Mr. Dillon claimed that his amendment would appeal to an overwhelming majority of the civilized world outside of England. He was promptly rebuffed, that Ireland was against this "unjust and cowardly war." (Nationalist cheers.) "It was not a war," he continued, "for the freedom of Ulster, but a war against the yoke of Cecil Rhodes being put upon these poor people. (Cries of "Oh!") Mr. Dillon admitted that the government was breaking the convention because gold had been discovered in the Transvaal."

Mr. Henry Labouchere, Liberal member for Northampton, seconded the amendment, declaring the war an absolute act of Mr. Chamberlain. "If there had been no Rhodes, or if Lord Salisbury had been in the colonial office," said Mr. Labouchere, "there would have been no war. There is too much of the stock exchange about the whole business."

Mr. Michael Davitt, member for South Mayo, vigorously supported the amendment.

Mr. William Redmond, Parnellite member for the east division of Clare, maintained everything he had already said in Ireland against the inquiry of the war. It would be a sorry thing, he declared, for the dignity of the cause of alliance if it impelled those who took it to acquiesce in every act of a jingo government.

Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, Conservative representing the Evesham division of Shropshire, predicted that within five years after the struggle the Dutch population of the Cape, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State would be perfectly contented and happy.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 322 to 54.

Harcourt's Criticism.

London, Oct. 18.—Speaking in the House to-day Sir William Vernon Harcourt said it was the duty of the House to support the government in maintaining the integrity of the dominions of the Queen, but they had the right to speak of the policy of the government in an altogether different tone. He went on to justify the opposition criticism of the conduct of the negotiations prior to the receipt of ultimatum, declaring his belief that there were salient circumstances in the transactions which did not tend to a peaceful solution. "Although I do not charge the government with justification for saying that there has been criminal obstinacy on the part of the Transvaal," Sir William said, "it will be found, on wise advice from the Orange Free State and the government of Cape Colony, the Transvaal, until the door was shut, yielded and was continuing to yield to our pressure."

He proceeded to contrast Mr. Chamberlain's previous utterances with his present attitude, and asserted that there was absolutely no reason to expect the Transvaal offer of August 3. The language used by Mr. Chamberlain just after that offer was made, and when negotiations had reached a most promising point, could not be considered favorable to a peaceful settlement.

Discussing the cause of the final breach, Sir William said: "On the 9th the Transvaal sent a dispatch pressing for the appointment of a joint commission to consider their offer, on condition that suzerainty be dropped. Everybody is now convinced that suzerainty was dropped in 1884 (loud ministerial protests), at any rate successive secretaries of state were of that opinion."

Mr. Chamberlain emphatically denied this.

Sir William, resuming, went on to remark that suzerainty was only formally announced to President Kruger by Mr. Chamberlain in 1889. He commented on the "extraordinary delay in sending the final proposal of Gen. Buller."

The English nation, he explained, had a right to know what the proposals of the government are. Governments have no right to involve the nation in a war in the dark. I cannot conceive why the good offices of the Orange Free State were rejected, and I think the negotiations might have been conducted differently with a different issue. I dissociate myself altogether from responsibility of any kind for the measures that have led to this war, although I am prepared to support the government in the conflict in which we are engaged."

The House then adjourned.

His gentle action and good effect on the system really make them a perfect fit. They will be sold by all the leading druggists. Carter's Little Liver Pills may well be termed "Perfection."

Will Seldom Exact the full penalty from any "poor devil" who, as he would say himself, cannot really be blamed "because he is a fool."

No doubt the ready support and allegiance he will always command are largely due to the fact that he is absolutely straightforward; he plays no personal game, his one abiding principle is to do the best with his means and with his whole heart and soul for the good of the country and the service.

As may be supposed, a commander of Buller's stamp has had an influential say in the choice of his lieutenant and immediate surroundings. He had much to say to the appointment of Sir Archibald Hunter as chief of staff; of Colonel Wynne also, who is to be his deputy; of the military secretary, Major Cooper, an A. D. C., all of them being men of soldierly bearing and rising school of soldiers. He has been consulted, too, and could

The British Commander

Some Facts About Sir Redvers Buller Now on His Way to Africa.

He Knows Both Foe and Country—Some Officers Who Will Accompany Him.

Sir Redvers Buller, general, privy councillor, V.C., G.C.B., K.C.M.G., etc., etc., has so long been a man of mark that his personality is well known to the British public. Soldier, statesman, diplomat, politician, country squire, he has done much and generally well. Now he is called to the most coveted, if not the highest, post that can be conferred upon a British officer, the command of a large expeditionary army in the field.

He is not in his first youth, but he carries with him a wealth of varied and eventual service. He has not laid his weight on him; his figure has lost its slenderness, but not its activity, and Buller still rides in the first flight with the hounds; his brain power, too, always of the first order, is quite unimpaired. Straight, solidly, unselfish, unassuming, he is a man of wide and generous responsibility, taught him better—his most striking characteristics, plainly seen in his rather austere, impassive face, plainly proved by his attitude in trying situations, and his successful conduct of arduous affairs.

Buller was his first laurels in Ashanti, although he had already seen war in China and on the Red River.

It was in Ashanti that he justified Wolsey's keen insight into character, and established his reputation as a young officer who would certainly come triumphantly.

Through Any and Every Task with which he might be entrusted. After Ashanti he made acquaintance with the country in which he is now to play such a momentous role. He has been one to confide with at the Cape, and there will be many veterans in South Africa who will hail with enthusiasm the return of their dashing commander in the famous Frontier Horse, the man who asked no one to venture his skin who he would not trust his own, and who would risk his own life to save those of comrades sorely pressed by savage foes. Buller gave earnest then of what he has since abundantly confirmed, his capacity for troop leading; his tactical skill is instinctive; he can handle men with a promptitude and precision born of natural gifts developed by training and experience. His generals might have been pardonably proud of the calm, wise control he exercised in the most critical moment at Tama and El Tob. It was Buller's skilful manoeuvring promptly conceived and resolutely carried that saved the beleaguered towns in those hard fought engagements.

Again, it will ever be deemed one of Buller's best titles to honor that he extricated the desert column from its perilous situation after Abu Klea, when it was all but doomed in at Metemeh, and had lost its most trusted leaders, Herbert Stewart, Burnaby, and many more. The hard-pressed force released, Buller's advent had been dispatched post haste by Wolsey to assume command, and regaining all its confidence, sent its way back.

To Korti Without Difficulty. Buller has seen no active service since then, but he has been continuously employed, and has shown his abounding worth in more than his war record. He was on the headquarters staff in Pall Mall for nearly fifteen years at a stretch, serving through all the senior grades, until, at the last, he all but crowned the edifice by securing the highest post of all. It is no secret now that in 1895 Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman intended him to succeed the Duke of Cambridge as commander-in-chief, and that only the sudden collapse of the Liberal cabinet prevented an act which, despite Buller's merits, would have been a grave injustice to Lord Wolsey. At a time like the present, when he is about to assume charge of what should eventually be one of the best-armed armies that have left those shores, it is satisfactory to know that Buller has all the threads of army administration at his fingers' ends.

He is not a man of the class who essays to do all the work himself, but his intimate acquaintance with every detail will aid him as both a check and stimulus to his subordinates. And he will be well and loyal served, for he has the knack of getting the best out of men. All who are brought in contact with him learn soon to respect him. What though his manner may seem cold, harsh, even repellent, his speech often sharp and abrupt, his brief, pithy written memoranda, when they tear through wasted verbiage and fix upon the essence of a question, may be caustic, occasionally cruel; yet is he freely forgiven because of what is behind. Buller, without, is at heart one of the kindest of souls; he is intolerant of shame and will have taught to do with impetuosity, but he is never unreasonably hard on any one, and

Will Seldom Exact the full penalty from any "poor devil" who, as he would say himself, cannot really be blamed "because he is a fool."

No doubt the ready support and allegiance he will always command are largely due to the fact that he is absolutely straightforward; he plays no personal game, his one abiding principle is to do the best with his means and with his whole heart and soul for the good of the country and the service.

As may be supposed, a commander of Buller's stamp has had an influential say in the choice of his lieutenant and immediate surroundings. He had much to say to the appointment of Sir Archibald Hunter as chief of staff; of Colonel Wynne also, who is to be his deputy; of the military secretary, Major Cooper, an A. D. C., all of them being men of soldierly bearing and rising school of soldiers. He has been consulted, too, and could

no doubt have exercised a veto upon the various divisional and brigade generals who would lead the troops under his orders. They may be said, therefore, to have his imprimatur, and yet no such recommendation was necessary, for they are quite the pick of the basket. No full list has yet been published, but it may be stated authoritatively that the three divisions will be commanded respectively by Lord Methuen, Sir Francis Clery, and Sir William Gatacre.

Of these three the first is so familiar a figure to Londoners that it is scarcely necessary to recall his portrait, the spare, stalwart, erect frame, the fair, handsome face, the bonhomie so pleasantly mixed with old-world courtesy, have won "Paul" Methuen troops of friends in every class in and out of the service. He is

One of the Best Type of modern hardworking gauchemen devoted to his profession, ever eager to join in the fray, and having considerable practical ability in troop-leading. Sir Francis Clery may be less well-known, except in the hunting field, where he is a notable sportsman, or in the service clubs, or in Pall Mall, the spruce and best-turned-out man in London, but who yet has none of the "dandy" in his composition.

Clery is a hardworking soldier, in early days adjutant of a crack corps, a staff college graduate, who has served with distinction in South Africa, especially in battles against the redoubtable Zulus, and was engaged in Egypt under Wolsey. Clery has few equals in the business of soldiering; he knows every move, has a quick eye for country, and a clear knowledge what troops can and should do. Sir William Gatacre is one of the youngest of major-generals, who owes his somewhat rapid advancement to the last Sudan campaign, where he led first a brigade, then a division, of British troops with unflagging energy and zeal.

The most marked trait in Gatacre is a restless, untiring activity, he spares no one, himself least of all, and it is said that he sometimes wore out his men on the Nile by

His Incessant Marchings and rehearsals. But he has shown since then a very considerable gift for troop-leading, and he will certainly not be the least useful of Buller's assistants.

The brigade commands will be in the main given to major-generals, and the choice has fallen almost naturally to such at present holding active commands. The Guards' brigade will be under a Guardsman, as entitled by the privileges of the household troops, and their brigadier will be Sir Henry Colville, at present at Gibraltar, a Guardsman, like Walker and Methuen, who has never lost a chance of active employment, and who was in Egypt at Suakin, in the Sudan, at Ginnah, and since then in command of the Unyore expedition in Equatorial Africa.

General Hildyard will command a brigade made up of the troops who know him well at Aldershot; he is a highly educated officer, as commandant of the staff college, has helped to bring forward some of the most rising staff-officers of the day, and who is, without a well-practised leader. General Neville Lytton has in the very highest degree the inestimable quality of commonsense; he is the safest, surest, soundest in council or in action, and no better man could be chosen to command men in the field.

With General Wauchope, "Andy," who has fought through many fields with his beloved Black Watch, Ashanti, Tebel Kibir, Kirgiz and Khartoum, the list closes, and with a soldier whose smooth-shaven, ruddy face and ringing cheery voice, will again lead his Scotchmen far to the front—Jan McCallan in the London Daily Mail.

COMFORTABLE SHOES—25c. 25c. is a small amount when you think of all the suffering you save by it. If you wear it in Foot Lin, the great comfort-giver for the Foot. FOOT LIN prevents the feet from blistering, chafing, itching, and all sorts of troubles. It is sold by all druggists. 25c. a box for \$1. or by mail. STOTT & JURY, Box 9, Bowdoinville, Ont.

There are many forms of nervous debility in men that yield to the use of Carter's Little Liver Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, etc., should try them.

A Green Lake, Wis., dispatch says the Terrace Beach Casino was burned to the ground yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Jenks were burned to death. Mr. Jenks being very ill in bed. Mrs. Jenks made a heroic attempt to save her husband, but before she could rescue him the flames cut off all escape and the aged couple died together.

A Lacombe, N.Y.T. dispatch says a tragedy has been unearthed there, being the murder of a man named Hazel who came to Lacombe in the spring of 1898 from Michigan. He disappeared mysteriously and was reported to have been drowned on the way to the Klondike. It now appears that he was murdered and buried a few miles north of Lacombe.

Mr. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, of Newport, R. I., accompanied by several Englishmen, will leave England on October 24th with an exploring expedition for Abyssinia.

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FACTS ABOUT FISH.

Mr. Matthias Dunn writes in the Contemporary Review on what he enumerates as "the seven senses of fishes." He deals with each sense in turn. He says: "The eyes of most fishes are separate in their actions, so that they can survey two objects in opposite directions at the same time." This suggests, explains the old idea that fish did without sleep in following a ship for weeks together; one eye slept while the other eye kept watch; facts which "point to a double nervous system, or possibly to a dual existence in some of the fishes." The writer concludes from facts as to the sense of touch that "the nervous system in the bodies of fishes generally is not of a very high order" or peculiarly sensitive to pain.

Their Vocal and Musical Utterance.

On hearing in fishes remarkable suggestions are cited: "Dr. Day learned to the idea that some fishes have voices which may express fear, anger, danger and conjugal endearment." Dr. Day states: "Also, that the coriander, a fish found in the Tagus, emits sounds resembling the vibrations of a deep-toned bell, and that other fishes give out purring noises which can be heard from 20 fathoms under water. Further, that in the Island of Borneo there is a singing fish which sticks to the bottoms of boats, and which regulates the occupants with sounds varying between those of a Jew's harp and an organ; and that a sole in the waters of Siam attaches itself to the bottoms of boats and gives out sonorous music."

Their Appreciation of Human Music.

The writer recounts one incident which seems to suggest the possibility of pilchards being able to appreciate sounds in the shape of human music. "About the year 1840 large pilchard seines in the summer months, named by some eighteen bands, were in full swing fishing in Mevagissey bay. One of them, owned by Mr. Peter Furze, had singers of the choir belonging to the Methodist chapel among the crew, and one evening, when pilchards were scarce, and no fish had been noted by the sixty crew watching the sea, the two boats of this seine closed together to practice music for the coming Sunday's service. They had not done this very long before pilchards were seen springing out of the water around them. The strangled instruments were quickly dropped and in a few moments the men were prepared to enclose the fish, but when the sound ceased no more fish could be discovered. After waiting a considerable time and no fish appearing, the boats again dropped alongside each other to finish their practice. The sweet sounds had not been long echoing from the cliffs when again the pilchards surged and played around them. Fortunately, this time the boats were in a better position, and quickly these lively creatures were surrounded much to the satisfaction of the owner, for it was found in the morning that they had a splendid shoal, while no other seine in the bay had observed or caught any."

Their Electric Sense of Coming Storms.

The two senses beyond the five are "the electric dermal sense" and "the magnetic sense." The writer finds or defines the seat of both to be in the lateral lines of fishes. He says: "When the storms send their earth-currents along the deep, far ahead of their course, the fishes in the track with their electric cells catch the inspiration and instantly know whether it is a gale, storm or tempest which is coming; and they act accordingly." The feeding fish well knowing that the storm will break up and destroy the connecting medium between their olfactories and their food, are anxious to take in a reserve to sustain them until communication can again be established. "It is a nothing uncommon with sailors at sea to observe these electric indications at the masthead of ships before and during storms. These Corporants, or St. Elmo's fires, seem to be nothing more than elec-

BABIES TORTURED

By flaming, itching eczema, find comfort and permanent cure in Dr. Chase's Ointment, a preparation which has a record of cures unparalleled in the history of medicine. Eczema, salt rheum, tetter, scald head, old people's rash, and all itching skin diseases, are absolutely cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

The wholesale confectionery works of Barrett Co., of London, were burned out this morning. Damage, £100,000.

THE FREE ART CLASSES

OF THE Canadian Royal Art Union, Limited

Will Re-open in the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE BUILDING Wednesday, Oct. 4th, 1899.

The Canadian Royal Art Union, Ltd., of Montreal, Canada, offers free courses in ART to those desiring same.

The course includes Drawing and Painting from still life, models and for Magazine work.

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Next Drawing Tuesday, Oct. 24th.

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Every article reduced to Clearance Sale Prices.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed "Editor the Times," Victoria, B. C.

The DAILY TIMES is on Sale at the Following Places in Victoria:

CASIMORE'S BOOK EXCHANGE, 105 Douglas street.

EMERY'S CIGAR STAND, 23 Government street.

KNIGHT'S STATIONERY STORE, 75 Yates street.

H. GEO. MASON, Dawson Hotel Entrance, 1454 street.

VICTORIA BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY, 61 Government street.

T. N. HIRSHEN & COMPANY, 69 Government street.

P. CAMPBELL, Tobacconist, 92 Government street.

GEORGE MARSDEN, News Agent, corner Yates and Government.

H. W. WALKER, (Switch Grocery), Esquimalt road.

W. WILBY, 91 Douglas street.

MRS. "BOOK," Victoria West post office.

GEO. J. COOK, Victoria West.

T. REDDING, Craigflower road, Victoria West.

SATURDAY LAST DAY.

Saturday next, 21st inst., is the last day upon which voters may register their names to be in time for the revision, which is held early next month. Any person whose name is not then on the list will not be able to become a voter for another six months, as the count of revision is only held twice in each year. It is necessary, therefore, to register this week, and it can be done at any of the following places:

The office of the Collector of Votes in the Court House.

The Victoria Daily Times office.

The Colonist office.

Messrs. Munn, Holland & Co.'s, Broad street.

Messrs. Lee & Fraser, Trowce avenue.

Peel & Gregory, Barristers, Board of Trade Building.

Messrs. Nicholles & Beaufort, Ltd., corner of Broad and Yates streets.

Messrs. Langley & Martin's, Government street.

Messrs. Drake, Jackson & Helmecken's, Bastion street.

Messrs. McPhillips, Wootton & Barnard's, over the Bank of Montreal.

Messrs. Hall & Goppel's, Government street.

Mr. H. B. Robertson, Bastion Square.

Henry Callow, Belton avenue, Victoria West.

ADMIRAL PALLISER AGAIN.

Since the return of Rear-Admiral Bury Palliser to England from this station, he appears to have lost no opportunity to give Victoria a knock, and he seems to have been unusually communicative toward the press. The consequence of this is that thousands of people in England have been forming very erroneous ideas about this part of the empire and its people. In the Portsmouth Times of August 28th, we find one of those misleading articles regarding the conduct of Admiral Palliser with relation to the celebration of the Queen's birthday here this year. Where the Portsmouth Times got its information can, of course, only be guessed, but it contains certain earmarks which plainly show to those who know the ins and out of the aforementioned "row," the fine Roman hand of a much-talked-about gentleman, lately gone from these parts. The article to which we refer is as follows:

"The Imperieuse will be paid off at Portsmouth on the last day of the month, and will then be sent round to Chatham for a refit on the lines of her sister ship, the Warspite. During her three years' commission in the Pacific as flagship, the Imperieuse, through a needless misunderstanding, gave some offence to the colonists, who, we fear, took the opportunity of placing themselves on the wrong side of the hedge. The colonists having arranged what form the Queen's birthday celebration should take, communicated with the fleet, but their programme was very properly vetoed, on the ground that the spot where the jangling was to take place was full of reefs and shoals and fringed with a rocky shore. It is prob-

able that the colonists were not made aware of the reason of the veto, for the local newspapers contained some vitriolic articles, which left the Victorians to infer that the fleet was their private property, and the admirals their major-domos. When the colonists of Victoria recognized the fact that they contribute nothing to the maintenance of the fleet, while Cape Colony is giving us the 'Africa' to be named hereafter, it is hoped the 'Good Hope' and the Australians contribute 100,000 pounds a year, they may come to the same conclusion that the admirals on the station, however willing to be the head and front of a fête and gala would be forsaking his duty in risking valuable lives in such an undertaking."

A nastier attempt to injure the credit of any place was never set on paper. There is a deliberate endeavor in that article to lead the reader to believe the harbor of Victoria is a most dangerous place, and that it is the duty of the fleet to give it a wide berth. What construction will be put upon that outrageous article by the uninformed reader, but that it is ridiculous of the people here to ask the Commander of the squadron to place his ships in jeopardy to make a British holiday, and that he was amply justified in vetoing the whole arrangement? The plain statement goes on record that the harbor of Victoria is surrounded with "reefs and shoals" where "valuable lives would be lost" in an attempt to manoeuvre ships. Something should be done to counteract this bald-rash and give the people of England some of the facts, not only about the harbor of Victoria, but also about the author of those unmanly slanders.

SILENT SUFFERERS.

It has been said with considerable truth that this is the age for righting wrongs that have grown hoary with centuries of usage, and for redressing grievances that have almost come to be looked upon as matters of course. Some things are borne by certain classes of society that they have no right to bear, but which they have despaired of rectifying, and so have allowed to drift in among the things that have to be.

Nothing is more interesting in this respect than a certain phase of the credit system which we propose to examine a little, with special reference to its local bearing. Most people have seen the paragraph which has gone the rounds of the press to the effect that there are firms in London and other large towns that actually tremble on the verge of bankruptcy from one year's end to another's in spite of the fact that they have on their books the names of some of the most distinguished society leaders in the English metropolis. Probably the same condition of things is common in every large centre, but it will perhaps surprise some of our readers to learn that in Victoria there are workpeople who in spite of industry and application that occupies almost all the hours of the twenty-four, can scarcely make ends meet.

It is not that they do not earn enough for that labor to keep themselves in comfort, for if they could collect all that is due to them they would be well off. But they cannot collect it, and in some particularly cases that have come under our notice we are led to understand they never will collect it. We may mention a sample case of a young woman in Victoria who supports herself and her aged mother by the products of her needle. She is an excellent workwoman in her own line, and among her patronesses are some of the leaders of fashion. Yet, will it be believed? that woman and her mother are in absolute want because those fashionable ladies will not pay their bills, which have been running on for some time, in some cases, several years. Again and again the poor worker has gently hinted that she would like something on account; no notice is taken of those hints.

Unfortunately, she is afraid to render her accounts more than once, in case she should offend those fashionable ladies and so lose their custom. Some of the fashionable dames call occasionally, and paying a small portion of their out-standing account, order more work, which has, of course, to be "booked." The workwoman has to pay cash for her materials, her food, fuel, clothing and rent, but the fashionable dames do not concern themselves at all with that. This, as we have said, is merely one case out of many which could be cited.

Here are hard-working people who are brought down to actual privation because a certain class for whom they work will not pay for that work. What is to be thought of the conduct of people who pose before the public as refined and cultured specimens of the race, and yet who are guilty of the most deplorable forms of cruelty imaginable? What difference is there between the person who does that sort of thing and the thief who boldly steals? It is a shame to our civilization that there is no way by which the oppressed in such cases can obtain redress without having to suffer for it.

It must rest with the customer herself (women are the worst offenders, we are informed); if she have not that sense of right which consists in paying cash on the spot, or discharging the bill within a reasonable time, there is no law and no power to make her do so and yet prevent her taking some kind of mean revenge upon the unfortunate and unoffending worker.

"A Liberal Friend" should have signed his name. No boys are deterred from selling the Times because they have sold other papers, but applications to sell have been refused because there are enough boys now selling. If "A Liberal Friend" would stand in front of the Times office and try to keep forty or fifty newsboys in order during the time they congregate there awaiting the issue

of the Times, he would be able to appreciate our reason for limiting the number of boys who sell on the streets.

Kimberley, the centre of the South African diamond digging industry, lies six hundred miles north of Capetown, and is close to the Orange Free State border. It supplies 98 per cent. of the diamonds of commerce. The mines have been in operation thirty years, producing in that time \$350,000,000 worth of rough diamonds—double that value when cut and polished. The mines are controlled by a syndicate which limits the output so as to keep prices high.

Canadian poultry is meeting with great sale in the markets of the United Kingdom, and the demand is increasing at such a rate there is a probability this autumn alone will take as much as 100,000 fowls. Quebec and the Maritime Provinces can spare. It is said by the commissioners who have been looking into the matter that it is not only poultry that is wanted from Canada, but that eggs in any quantity can be handled, also fruits of all kinds and vegetables of the choicer varieties.

The editor of the Colonist is busy at present directing the war in South Africa, and cannot be expected to deal with such a small matter as a whisky permit. In his own good time, no doubt, he will "prove" that he never wrote the "denial" copied in the Times, if indeed, he does not succeed in demonstrating that Sir Charles's Klondike Company never had an existence.

Professor Leander Starr Jordan's patent electrical seal-branding apparatus seems to have been doing some rather devilish work on the poor brutes, according to the testimony of Victoria sealers who have returned from the sea. That one caught by the Seward plainly bore evidence that Jordanising is something the peace conference should have included in its scope.

"Tommy Atkins is always in shape for the fray, and nobody has to wait for him," says an American paper, commenting on the slowness of the British preparations. It continues that Britain's apparent unreadiness for war on the scale it is going to be waged in South Africa, is not to be understood as anything like hesitancy.

Still they come! another newspaper has been launched in the rapidly extending sea of British Columbia journalism, and its name is the Phoenix News, published at Phoenix, B.C., by J. W. Grier. Phoenix is in the Greenwood camp; this makes the sixth newspaper to be issued in that bustling locality.

The lady cyclist may be identified by her squeaky voice, large, broad and flat hands, coarse skin, wrinkled face, and small, piercing, bloodshot eyes," writes an American doctor who must have run up against a fence in the dark or been arrested for running down an old woman.

Mrs. Langtry has threatened to write a book of her reminiscences. That book ought to have the sale of the century, there are persons in high places who would like to be at the proof-reading of it with a pretty sharp blue pencil.

Prices in Johannesburg run up to a tremendous degree just before the war, and reminded ex-Klondikers of the early days in Dawson. Canned milk was selling at two dollars a case and sugar at five dollars a hundredweight.

Here is a line from the Boers' national hymn: "Waal hoog nou in ons hederlug." This is a little more than "Parlez vous Mauser, m'sieur?"

GORDON'S DEATH.

Charles Neufelt Tells How the General Was Killed in Kharloum.

Charles Neufelt, who was taken prisoner by the Sudanese dervishes in 1887, and who was subsequently freed by General Lord Kitchener at the British victory at Omdurman, now tells the thrilling story of the death of General Gordon, as related to him by Gordon's bodyguard. His story is reprinted from the book entitled, "A prisoner of the Khalifa." The story follows:

"Those who knew Charles George Gordon will believe me when I aver that he died as the soldier and lion-hearted man he was. Gordon did not rest his hand on the hilt of his sword and turn his back to his enemies to receive his mortal wound. He drew his sword and used it. When Gordon fell his sword was dripping with the blood of his assailants, for no less than sixteen or seventeen did he cut down with it. When Gordon fell his left hand was blackened with the powder of his three-emptied revolver. When Gordon fell

His Life's Blood was pouring from a spear and pistol shot wound in his right breast. When Gordon fell his boots were slippery with the blood of the crowd of dervishes he shot and hacked his way through in his heroic attempts to cut his way out and place himself at the head of his troops. Gordon died as only Gordon could die. Let the world be misinformed and deceived about Sudan affairs, with the tales of so-called guides and spies, but let it be told the truth of Gordon's death.

"A week before the fall of Kharloum Gordon had given up hope. Calling Ibrahim Pasha Fazli, he ordered him to provision one of the steamers, get all the Europeans on board and set off for the north. To their credit, he it said, they refused to leave unless Gordon saved himself with them. Finding him reluctant, a plot was made to seize him while asleep, carry him off and save him in spite of himself; but somehow he heard of the plot and smiled and said it was his duty to save their lives if he could, but it was also his duty to

"Stick to His Post."

As the troops must be near, then sail

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north, he told them, and tell them to hurry up.

"Each day at dawn, when he retired to rest, he bolted his door from the inside and placed his rifle on a stand outside it. On the fatal night, Gordon had as usual kept his rifle on the roof of the palace, sending and receiving telegraphic messages from the lines every few minutes, and as dawn crept into the sky, thinking that the long-threatened attack was not yet to be delivered, he lay down, wearied out. The little firing heard a few minutes later attracted no more attention than the usual firing which had been going on continuously night and day for months; but when the palace guards were heard firing it was known that something serious was happening. By the time Gordon had slipped into his old serge or dark tweed suit and

Grabbed His Sword and Revolver the advancing dervishes were surrounding the palace.

"Overcoming the guards a rush was made up the stairs and Gordon was met leaving his room. A small spear was thrown, which wounded him, but very slightly, in the left shoulder. Almost before the dervishes knew what was happening, three of them lay dead and one wounded at Gordon's feet—the remainder fled.

"Quickly reloading his revolver Gordon made for the head of the stairs, and again drove the retreating dervishes off. Darting back to reload he received a stab in his left shoulder blade from a dervish concealed behind the corridor door, and on reaching the steps the third time he received a pistol shot and speed wound in his right breast, and then, great soldier as he was, he rose almost above himself.

"With his life's blood pouring from his breast—not his back, remember—he

Fought His Way Step by Step kicking from his path the wounded and dead dervishes—for Orphail, too, had not been idle—and was passing through the doorway leading into the court yard, when another concealed dervish almost severed his right leg with a single blow. Then Gordon fell, the steps he had fought his way not been dragged down were encumbered with the bodies of the dead and dying dervishes. No dervish spear pierced the live and quivering flesh of a prostrate but still conscious Gordon, for he breathed his last as he turned to face an assailant, half raised his sword to strike and fell dead with his face to heaven.

"The account I have given of how Gordon died differs so very little in essentials from the account which I have since received from Khaleel Agha Orphail, and which has been read to Khartoum survivors, with the idea of comparing the statements made with what was related at the time, that I think it advisable to allow my account to stand."

A VERDICT OF GUILTY.

Jury Find James Armour Guilty of Seduction.

The trial of James Armour, of Sooke, for seduction, was concluded last evening, the jury bringing in a verdict of guilty about midnight.

Mr. Powell concluded his address to the jury shortly after the Times went to press yesterday afternoon, and was followed by Mr. Bayes for the crown, after which his lordship briefly summed up the case for the guidance of the jury.

The latter then retired and about 8 o'clock came to a decision. Mr. Justice Walkem, however, could not be found, and it was over three hours later before they were allowed their freedom. A unanimous verdict of guilty was returned, in which his lordship expressed his hearty concurrence, and an adjournment was taken until Friday morning, when sentence will be passed.

—Carpets, Art Squares, Oilcloths, Linoleums, in all the latest colorings and styles, at Weiler Bros.

—Victoria Cafe, 51 Fort street.

C. J. V. SPRATT
Commission and Insurance Agent.

COAL AND WOOD

Best Lump and Sack Coal, \$5.50 per ton

Best Nut Coal, kitchen use, \$4.25 per ton

Best Dry Fir Cordwood, \$3.50 per cord

OFFICES:

42 Yates Street—Telephone No. 404.

Spratt's Wharf—Telephone No. 144.

PROMPT DELIVERY.

SAVOY THEATRE

WEEK OF OCTOBER 16.

ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY

OF

The Savoy Burlesquers

Headed by

JOSEPHINE STRONG,

The Marvellous Soprano.

Spencer's Friday Bargains

50 Children's Sleeping Suits, made of Striped Flannelettes, regular 90c. to \$1.25, FRIDAY ... 50c

560 yards Silk and Wool Dress Goods, in Pale Blue, Nile Green, Cream, Pink, Old Rose and other evening shades, double width, regular prices \$1.00 to \$1.50, FRIDAY, 50c

72 Boys' Felt Hats, regular 50c., FRIDAY ... 25c

100 Ladies' Wool Vests, Pink and White, regular 50c., FRIDAY... 25c

20 boxes Men's Lined Kid Gloves, SPECIAL ... 50c

60 Wool Shawls, were \$1.25, \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$2.25, FRIDAY... 75c

200 yards Pleated Chiffon, 12 inches wide, regular 35c., FRIDAY ... 15c

A lot of odd length various Chiffon... 1c per yd.

10 pieces Silesia Lining ... 5c per yd.

144 dozen White Torchon Lace, 5c, 10c. and 15c. per dozen yds., worth at least double.

13 doz. Boys' Worsted Stockings, regular 50c. and 60c., FRIDAY ... 35c

16 doz. Boys' Worsted Stockings, regular 35c. to 45c., FRIDAY... 25c

200 yards Cretonnes, SPECIAL ... 5c

25 dozen Linen Handkerchiefs, SPECIAL ... \$1.50

40 Girls' Bicycle Bloomers, good value at \$1.50, 3 sizes, FRIDAY \$1.00

32 Ladies' Bicycle Bloomers, usual price \$2.00, FRIDAY ... \$1.25

FINAL SHIPMENT OF

Ladies' Jackets and Capes, Children's Short Capes and Gretchens

To hand last night and on view to-day. The newest shapes just out. The naggiest and smartest lot yet shown. Stock now complete. Over 1,000 new garments:

Our Special Jacket

Is made of fine box cloth, reefer front, turn down velvet collar—short, stylish coat for young ladies, and

IS ONLY \$6.50 ALL SIZES.

D. SPENCER

GOVERNMENT STREET.

WANTS.
WANTED—By young Englishman, age 18, well educated, a situation in office or store. Apply D. E. Times Office.
WANTED—Dress suit, medium size. Ad dress, D. E. Times Office.
CAPABLE BUSINESS MAN desires position as bookkeeper or otherwise. Address P. Times.

WANTED—A lot of old gold and silver at 45 Johnson street.

WANTED—Contents of seven or eight roomed furnished house, cheap for spot cash. Mrs. Bailey, care of Times Office.

WANTED—By family furnishing quantity of household effects, for cash. J. J. care of Times Office.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for all kinds of old gold and silver at 45 Johnson St.

WANTED—Old copper, brass, zinc, lead, etc., for cash. Apply to J. J. care of Times Office.

WANTED—Lady Agents for Surmont and Jarvis Female Pills, guaranteed safe, prompt, reliable. Salary and commission. Address P. O. Box 1375 Seattle.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A hotel business, centrally located in the City of Vancouver; has large bar trade; contains 30 bedrooms; doing a large business; good reasons for selling. For particulars apply A. M. Seattle, Vancouver.

TO MARRIED LADIES—"Surmont," the latest French discovery. Send self-addressed envelope with stamp enclosed to P. O. Box 1375 Seattle.

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash, 100 acres of land one mile from Hazelton Station, with good barn and on buildings and number of bearing fruit trees. Apply to G. W. McKean, Hazelton, Lake, K. & N. Railway.

TO LET.

TO LET—Furnished restaurant; cheap. Apply Osborne House.

THE LARGE STORE at 804 Douglas street, opposite the Old Fellows Hall, will be for rent from Jan. 1st, 1900. Apply Lange Block, upstairs.

TO LET—Suite of furnished rooms at 129 Vancouver street.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite; modern conveniences; good dining room. Sample rooms for commercial use. M. Watt, The Vernon, 80 Douglas street.

TO RENT—Office in the Times building, ground floor. Apply at Times office.

LOST OR FOUND.

FOUND—A bicycle, outside my store. The owner may have the same by paying for this advertisement. Apply to A. W. Knight, Bookeller, 75 Yates street.

\$3.00 REWARD—Lost, a pig dog with a collar on. Apply to Louis Assens, Horse Shoe Saloon.

REWARD.

\$25 REWARD—1 will pay \$25 to any person who will give information that will lead to the conviction of the party who stole shrubbery (box) from my premises. No. 6 Sincere street, during night time of the 8th or 9th inst. W. Templeman.

COAL AND WOOD.

COAL AND WOOD—Baker & Colston, wharf and office, Belleville street, James Bay; telephone 407; city office, Swinerton & Oddy's, telephone 401.

LUMP COAL, NET COAL, SACK COAL, SLACK COAL. Telephone 694. Munn, Holland & Co., Trowce and Broad street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNION BREWERY, 150 Government street; cellar entrance, rear of Hotel Victoria.

GET YOUR AMMUNITION at John Barnsley & Co.'s, 115 Government street. Largest stock in the Province.

A. & W. WILSON, Plumbers and Gas Fitters, Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths; Dealers in the best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria. B.C. Telephone call 124.

SCAVENGEES.

JULIUS WEST, General Scavenger, successor to John Dougherty—Yards and cesspools cleaned; contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; John Cochran, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver street. Telephone 136.

SOCIETIES.

VICTORIA COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, meets first Thursday in every month at Masonic Temple, Douglas street, at 7:30 p.m. R. S. ODD, Secretary.

VETERINARY.

A. F. TOLMIE, Veterinary Surgeon—Office at Dray's Inn, 306 Johnson street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417.

REMOVAL H. Ball's Barber Shop

Has removed from No. 38 Broad Street to SAN FRANCISCO BATHS, No. 6 TROWCE AVENUE.

NOLTE

CLASSES ADJUSTED. 37 EYES TESTED FREE.

FORT ST.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Friday Evening, October 20.

THE SMYTH AND RICE COMEDIANS

SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION.

An Epitome of Latest Scientific Facts and Theories.

The deep sea is in total darkness, and plant life, according to Sir John Murray, is quite absent over 93 per cent. of the ocean bottom. Fishes and invertebrates, however, are scattered over the floor of the ocean at all depths. The majority of these deep sea animals live by eating the mud, clay, or ooze, or by catching the particles of organic matter falling from the surface. It is probable that three-fourths of the deposits now covering the floor of the ocean have passed through the alimentary canals of marine animals. These mud-eating species, many of which are of comparatively minute size, become an important part of the food of larger animals. Many deep sea animals have archaic characteristics, yet the region cannot be said to have more remnants of life-gone faunas than the shallow and fresh waters of the continents. Sir Wyville Thomson believed that since the Silurian period there has been a continuous deep ocean, with a constant temperature near fresh water freezing point, and always an abyssal fauna. Sir John Murray inclines to the view that in Paleozoic times the ocean was not as deep as now, that the waters had throughout a nearly uniform high temperature, and that life at the bottom was absent, or represented only by bacteria.

When differing organisms pass their entire existence together for mutual advantage, the condition is regarded by Prof. Marshall Ward as true symbiosis. In other cases, one organism appears to prepare the way for the other, as we see in the conversion of starch into sugar by a mould and then into alcohol by yeast, and for this kind of association the name metabolism is proposed. In other companionships, one organism injures the other, as is exemplified by many parasites, this being what is known as antitoxins.

Investigating the various theories of death from burns, Dr. Azzarelli, an Italian, finds the real cause to be auto-intoxication from deficient excretion by the skin.

The science of living, of getting from our years on earth the most that can be made to yield, will be one of the great developments of the twentieth century. The condition of the people has greatly improved in this century, as Mr. Henry Higgins stated at the recent meeting of the British Association, for houses are better and more comfortable, clothes are higher, while commodities are cheaper, and such institutions as free libraries, museums, picture galleries, etc., with parks and promenades, have multiplied, yet it is to be feared that housekeeping is no better understood than it was two centuries ago. Prof. Marshall has estimated that 900,000 annually are spent every by the working classes, and 400,000,000 by the rest of the population of England, in ways that do little or nothing toward making life better or happier, and that something like 1,000,000,000 a year might be saved if a sufficient number of people were wiser about the country and deduced the other women to manage their households as they do themselves. There are, at any rate, great possibilities of improvement in details of food, dress and habits, without any curtailing of luxuries or amusements. In the warming of houses, there is enormous waste of fuel, and Atkinson has estimated that the waste of fuel from cooking in the United States is \$1,000,000,000 a year.

Tungsten, obtained for the first time in pure specimens by reduction of the oxide by aluminium, has been studied by Prof. R. Stahrenberg, of Berlin. The metal is hard, slightly darker than steel, and is infusible in the electric arc. It is practically insoluble in acids, even in aqua regia, although it is dissolved slowly in fused caustic potash. This metal, although rare, is of much practical interest, on account of the hardness it imparts to steel.

Liquid hydrogen, if produced on a large scale, is suggested by W. de Fonville as of probable advantage in the manufacture of vacuum electric lamps. If a tube of air is exposed into the liquid hydrogen, the air is all condensed and, as the liquid is a blowpipe flame, and forms a bulb containing a Crookes vacuum.

Lupus, of five years' standing, in a boy of sixteen, is reported by an English physician to have been cured by X-ray rays in seventeen sittings within three months. The hair on that side of the head fell out, but grew again.

A German patent for giving to wood great resistance to acids and steam under pressure consists of two parts, 1st, a coating of gypsum and one part of asbestos stirred together with oil blood into a thick liquid. The paint is applied evenly to wood perfectly dry. After a few hours another coat with the addition of linseed oil varnish is given, and the work is dried several days in the open air, or more quickly over a wood fire. The paint is then steamed slowly and dried for a considerable time. The coating adheres firmly, is cheap, harmless, odorless and tasteless, and therefore does not affect liquids in vessels covered with it.

Poisoning by eggs in any and all forms is the curious personal idiosyncrasy reported to the British Medical Journal. Even when the egg taken is in the minutest quantity, it causes severe symptoms.

MEN OF ALL AGES
suffering from the effects of early folly quickly restored to robust health, manhood and vigor, Lost Manhood, Premature Decay, Weak Memory, Eruptions of Youth, Varicocele for ever cured.

\$1 BOX OF MEDICINE FREE.
OLD DR. GORDON'S REMEDY FOR MEN in a few days will make an old man of 60 feel 30 years younger. Best sealed, on the receipt of 1 cent to repay postage, full regular one dollar box, with valuable medical book for health, what to eat and what to avoid. No duty, no inspection by Customs House, reliable Canadian Company. Write at once, if we could not help you we would not make this honest offer.

QUEEN MEDICINE CO.,
P. O. Box 7, 947, Montreal.

Blue Ribbon Lybion Tea

Ask your friends about it.

quantities, a healthy young lady suffers rigors and vomiting, the tongue soon becoming parched and dry and the throat sore, with severe headache and pain in the back. The symptoms continue from a few hours to two days. They appear even when the egg is dissolved in other food, and a small particle of the white placed on the skin produces a stinging rash.

An attempt to settle definitely the much discussed question of the influence of arsenic on steel has been made by Mr. Marshall. His experiments lead to the conclusion that arsenic alone has very little effect, and that there is no need of special care to free the iron from the small proportion it may contain of this alloy. But it appears that the presence of arsenic may sometimes increase the effect of other impurities.

Electrolytic gas is the name given in England to a new illuminant, consisting of acetylene, inert matter and oxygen. The new gas gives a brilliant light, can be supplied like coal gas, and much is expected from it for villages.

German professors have much time for scientific research, as 22 per cent. of them are required to give but two to six hours per week to lecturing and laboratory work, while twelve hours is practically the maximum.

WOMAN'S TROUBLES

Are usually the result of an exhausted nervous system which can be fully restored by the use of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food. Women made nervous and irritable by the wasting diseases which drain their system find new life, new vigor, new energy, in Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food, the world's greatest blood and nerve builder.

THE ARK'S SUCCESSORS.

List of the World's Oldest Seaworthy Craft Includes Centenarians.

The Kieler Zeitung mentions the arrival at Kiel of the Danish sailing vessel De Tre Sostere, hailing from Akeröschjöring, with a cargo of flounders, and it says that she was built in 1772 at Helsingborg, but is still quite seaworthy, does not leak in the least, and is easily navigated. This old ship, of 127 years' age, went through that great up-to-date engineering and strategical triumph, the North Sea and Baltic canal. But, although it is difficult to match in speed, there are many more old sailing ships still thrashing round the world than one would believe. Take Lloyd's Book, which was started a great many years ago, as a private register of ships and owners kept by and for the use of the underwriters frequenting Lloyd's Coffee House, in order that they might have confidential information as to the risks they would take if they underwrote certain lines. This book afterward became a printed document issued to the public on payment and grew into a separate thing from the room, which confined itself to underwriting, while the Registry, now settled in White Lion Court, Cornhill, took upon itself.

Not Only Registration.

but also examination, inspection, and classification. The Registry, more recently, began to include in the Register Book, "as far as possible, the names, dimensions, etc., of all other merchant vessels of the world of 100 tons and upward, some of which, although not classed by the society, are classed elsewhere." There, too, Lloyd's Register is the Supreme Court for particulars of ships, and as the Tre Sostere does not appear in the book, she—or should I say they—must either be under 100 tons or imaginary.

There are many ships of which the dates of building are unknown, but the oldest dated is given in the book as the Hannab, a herringboat, built in 1734 at Yarmouth by an unrecorded builder. She is 97 tons net register and 108 gross register, owned by Messrs. Bessey & Palmer, Limited, and registered at Yarmouth. This firm may be looked on as the fathers of old sailors, for, out of fifteen ships, they have Hannab, Wilhelmina, built in 1784 at Hull, and owned by Den Rouleline, Gronlandike Handel, of Copenhagen. She is 105 tons net register. Among the fleet of nine this company also has Lucinde, built in 1812, and Peter, built in 1846.

With the Hvalfakken in Europe, built by H. Tansleben at Kragerø in 1801, a barque, afterward rebuilt in 1867, belonging to O. P. Olsen, Laurvig, and the barque Ronnecke, built by

An Unknown Builder

in Philadelphia in 1801, and rebuilt in 1845, belonging to F. Swift, New Bedford, Mass. There are only nine vessels built in or before 1800, and of these "H" has two, which is a good proportion. Built in or before 1820, there are 25; in or about 1820, 47; in or before 1840, 153; in or before 1860, 560.

Of the 560, only 37 are over 500 tons net register. Of course, the average size of the old ships was far less than the average size of the present-day vessels. Another fact, to be remembered is that the small vessels in the coasting trade are not exposed to many of the dangers which beset an ocean-going vessel, and are always headier to a port of refuge. So their chances of lasting are greater. The Norwegian owners easily take first place in the race for number of ships built in or before 1860. They have 171. There is a bounty system and an absence of grandmotherly legislation in Norway and Sweden which encourage the owner. And another point is that it is far easier to get a ship classed in the Norske Veritas than in Lloyd's Book. One hundred and

TRANSPORTATION.

Canadian Development Co., Ltd.

H. MAITLAND KERNY, Managing Director.

BENNETT LAKE AND UPPER YUKON ROUTE

THROUGH WINTER SERVICE

TO

ATLIN, DAWSON and

YUKON SETTLEMENTS.

Winter stations and hotels have been established and equipped by the Company along the route from Bennett Lake to Dawson City, Yukon Territory, a distance of 140 miles, effecting a saving of distance of 140 miles between Dawson City and the Coast.

A regular through weekly service will be maintained during the winter for carrying of mails, passengers and express. The equipment is the most complete possible and no effort will be spared to furnish a prompt and satisfactory service. For rates and reservations apply at the General Offices, 32 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, or to

A. H. D. MACGOWAN, Gen. Agent, 105 Yester Way, Seattle, Wash.

FRED. P. MEYER, Gen. Agent, 105 Yester Way, Seattle, Wash.

Washington & Alaska S.S. Co.'s

LIGHTNING EXPRESS TO

Dyea and Skagway

IN 55 HOURS.

SS. CITY OF SEATTLE

Sails for Dyea and Skagway direct every ten days. No stops. No delays. No delay in seven days. Rates same as on other steamers. Next sailing

Wednesday, October 16.

Subsequent sailings, October 26, November 5, 15, 25.

For rates and information apply to DODWELL & CO., Ltd., 64 Government street, Telephone 380.

HUMBOLDT STEAMSHIP CO.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS TO DYE AND SKAGWAY IN 55 HOURS.

SS. HUMBOLDT

SAILS FOR

Dyea and Skagway

Direct every ten days. No stops. No delay. Round trip in seven days. Rates same as on other steamers. Next sailing

Monday, October 23.

Subsequent sailings, November 2, 12, 22.

For rates and information apply to DODWELL & CO., Ltd., Agents, 64 Government street, Telephone 380.

ALASKA STEAMSHIP CO.

For Alaska and Gold Fields.

STEAMERS

"Dirigo" and "Rosalie"

EVERY THURSDAY

Call at Mary Island, Metlakatla, Ketchikan, Wrangell, Juneau, Skagway and Dyea.

For full particulars apply to Canadian Development Company, Agents, 32 Fort Street, Telephone 380.

Esquimaux & Nondimo Ry

TIME TABLE 34.

NORTH BOUND.

	D'y	Sat.	Sun.
	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
V. Victoria	9:00	4:25	2:00
Ar. Goldstream	9:28	4:53	2:28
Ar. Gildersville	10:00	5:24	2:59
Ar. Shawinigan Lake	10:14	5:39	3:14
Ar. Cobble Hill	10:23	5:48	3:22
Ar. Dunsmuir	10:48	6:15	3:47
Ar. Chemsunus	11:17	6:44	4:15
Ar. Nanaimo	12:14	7:41	5:15
Ar. Wellington	12:40	7:55	5:30

Excursion Tickets

On sale to and from all points on Saturdays and Sundays.

For rates and all information apply at company's office.

A. DUNSMUIR, President.

GEO. L. COBURN, Traffic Manager.

The Boscowitz Steamship Co., Ltd.

STR. BOSCOWITZ

Will leave Spent's wharf

MONDAY, OCTOBER 23RD

AT 10 P. M.

For Naas River and Way Ports

VIA VANCOUVER.

For freight and passage apply at the company's office, Junction block, Store street, Victoria, B. C.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table without notification.

H. LOGAN, General Agent.

Victoria & Sidney

RAILWAY.

Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney as follows:

DAILY:

Leave Victoria at 7:00 a.m., 4:00 p.m.

Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY:

Leave Victoria at 7:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m.

Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

TRANSPORTATION.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.

(LIMITED)

WHARF STREET, VICTORIA.

Time Table No. 40—Taking Effect October 15, 1900.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for Vancouver, daily, except Monday, at 10 o'clock a.m., Sunday, 11 p.m.

Leave Vancouver for Victoria, daily, at 1 p.m., 7 o'clock, or on arrival of O. P. H. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner and Lulu Island—Sunday at 11 o'clock Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with B.C. train at 3 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria—Sunday at 5 o'clock p.m.; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Pumper Pass—Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Ladner and Moresby Islands—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate ports, via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th each month, at 8 o'clock p.m.

Steamships of this company will leave every Tuesday at 8 p.m. for Wrangell, Dyea and Skagway.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Mr. Willapa leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports, on the 1st, 7th, 14th and 21st each month, extending later trips to Quinalto and Cape Scott.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, General Freight Agent.

C. S. BAXTER, Passenger Agent.

C. P. N. Co., Ltd., Steamers

Will leave Turner, Beaton & Co.'s wharf for

DYE, SKAGWAY, WRANGEL

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails, as follows, viz:

"TEES" Oct. 11, 25.

"DANUBE" Oct. 15.

At 8 o'clock p.m.

And from Vancouver on following days.

For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B.C. The company reserves the right of changing this time-table at any time without notification.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

For San Francisco.

The company's elegant steamships, Queen, Walla and Unalika, carrying H. B. M. mails, leave VICTORIA, B. C., at 8 p.m.

Oct. 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Nov. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, Dec. 5, and every fifth day thereafter.

Leave SAN FRANCISCO for Victoria, B. C., at 10 a.m., Oct. 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Nov. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, Dec. 2, and every fifth day thereafter.

FOR ALASKA.

LEAVE SEATTLE 9 A.M.

Cottage City, Oct. 27, Nov. 11, 26. City of Topeka, Oct. 27, Nov. 11, 26.

Alki, Oct. 27, Nov. 11, 26.

The steamer Cottage City will call at Victoria, B.C., Oct. 27, Nov. 11, 26, for passengers and freight.

For further information obtain folder.

The company reserves the right to change without previous notice steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing.

R. P. RITHEBY & CO., Agents, Victoria, B. C.

J. F. TROWBRIDGE, Puget Sound Supt., Ocean Dock, Seattle.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts., San Francisco.

O.R. & N.

—AND—

Oregon Short Line

LOWEST RATES.

SHORTEST ROUTE.

Seattle to all points East and Southeast, via Portland, Salt Lake City, and Denver.

Pullman's palace sleepers, upholstered lounge-sleepers and free reclining chair cars; steam heat, Plunkett light.

For tickets to or from any points in the United States, Canada or Europe, call on or address

RICHARD HALL, Agent, 500 Government street.

E. B. CLARK, Gen. Agent, Seattle.

W. B. JOLBERT, G.P.A., Portland.

Agency Atlantic S.S. Lines

ORDERS ISSUED FOR PASSAGE FROM GREAT BRITAIN OR THE CONTINENT.

HALL, GOEPFEL & CO.,

100 Government Street.

Spokane Falls & Northern

Nelson & Fort Sheppard

Red Mountain Railways

The only all rail route without change of cars between Spokane, Rossland and Nelson. Also between Nelson and Rossland.

DAILY TRAINS.

Leave Spokane at 6:00 p.m. Arrive

11:25 a.m. Rossland at 3:30 p.m.

9:10 a.m. Nelson at 5:50 p.m.

Close connection at Nelson with steamer for Kettle and Kootenay Lake Ports.

Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with stage daily.

G. G. DIXON, G. P. & T. A., Spokane, Wash.

THE GREAT NORTHERN

75 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

TRANSPORTATION.

THE

White Pass and Yukon Route

THE PACIFIC AND ARCTIC RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.

BRITISH COLUMBIA YUKON RAILWAY CO.

Our Tracks are completed to Lake Bennett, B. C.

Shipment Receive Prompt Despatch.

We are Authorized United States and Canadian Bonded Carriers...

SKAGWAY IS THE GATEWAY

Yukon, Klondike and Atlin.

For rates and particulars apply to

S. M. IRWIN, Traffic Manager, Dexter Burtow Bldg., Seattle.

J. H. GREEN, Commercial Agent, 10 Troncoe avenue, Victoria.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

TO AND FROM

All Points in Europe

Via Montreal, Quebec, Boston or New York, and all steamship lines.

For all information as to sailings, rates, etc., apply

R. W. GREER, Agent, Cor. Government and Fort Sts.

Operating the Latest Improved Pullman First-class and Tourist Sleepers.

For tickets, maps, etc., apply to

E. B. BLACKWOOD, Agent, Adelphi Building, Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

A. D. CHARLTON, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Portland Ore.

DODWELL & CO., Ltd., VICTORIA ROUTE

Steamer Victorian

Provincial News.

TRAIL.

The new St. Andrew's church will be opened Sunday, November 1st.

VANCOUVER.

Mr. D. McKinnon, one of the leading stone masons of this city, is confined to his home by a somewhat serious illness. The pet dog belonging to the fireman of No. 1 fire hall has been handed over to the park keeper to be added to the park zoo. The "pet" has indulged in several somewhat too playful freaks lately, that caused the police to insist upon its being placed under restraint. One of its escapades was jumping into the police station by a side window and making its way through a front window, leaving two broken window frames and a dumfounded officer behind.

GREENWOOD.

Last Monday a man named Larson received a painful wound, a candle stick being run into his side about four inches. It occurred on one of the Rathmaul properties. He was coming up the shaft in a bucket at the time.

There was a large and enthusiastic attendance at the meeting of the city, held on Thursday evening. A local union was formed, and it was decided that up to the first of next month they would work for \$4 per day of the present ten hours, but on and after the first of November nine hours is to constitute a day's labor and \$4 the compensation. Heretofore the carpenters have been receiving \$3.50 for ten hours' work. Contractors will be notified in writing of the action taken.

KAMLOOPS.

Frank Allison in jumping off the train last Friday night in the neighborhood of the Cosmopolitan Hotel had the misfortune to miss his footing and received several severe cuts and bruises in consequence.

J. P. Smith returned with his party from the Tete-Juane Cache mica mines last Saturday, bringing down a fine consignment of mica, which will be forwarded to Samuel Winters, of Moncton, N.B., thence to the Paris exposition. Mr. Smith reports having had fine weather on the trip both ways. The mica he brought down is far better than any ever obtained up there before, the blocks being of exceptional size.

A committee composed of Capt. J. R. Vickers, E. A. Nash, J. M. Harper, F. J. Deane, N. J. Hopkins, M. S. Wade and E. T. W. Pearce, waited upon Major-General Hutton, during his recent visit to Kamloops, to discuss with him the possibility of organizing a corps of mounted rifles in the interior, with headquarters at Kamloops. The general heartily approved the idea and hoped to see something of the sort done, but he declined for the present to move in the matter. He pointed out that the work already undertaken in the matter of re-organizing the militia of Canada must first be satisfactorily accomplished before taking up new schemes. Later on, when plans were under way for the new militia, he hoped to see a mounted regiment established in British Columbia.

ROSSLAND.

A syndicate has been formed for the purpose of acquiring the Viola-Lake property, and the contract has already been signed and the large amount of money required for the purchase has been secured. The property has been acquired includes between 1,000 and 1,700 acres of the finest timber land in the Kootenay, and the whole area of Viola Lake in addition. The timber consists of white pine, red pine, cedar, hemlock and fir, and the growth is enormous. It is intended to cut a large amount of timber yearly for some time, to make clearings around the lake for a summer resort and to build a hotel and cottages along the shores of the lake.

Rossland was threatened with a whisky famine, which was only averted by the arrival of a carload from Toronto late on Saturday night. They brought with them the remains of the little four months' old son, Thomas, who died on Monday from inflammation of the kidneys. Their affliction is doubly felt in that only on Sunday last, Robert, the little twin brother, also passed away, after a brief illness of the same nature. The little one will be buried in the Odd Fellows' cemetery, Sapperton. This is an instance, says the Columbian, of misfortune not coming singly, as not only have the bright twin sons been called away, but their little two-year-old sister is now dangerously ill in St. Mary's hospital.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Mr. and Mrs. James Frew, of West-ham Island, arrived up on the steamer Ramona on Tuesday morning, on a sad mission, as indicated by the half-mast with them the remains of the little four months' old son, Thomas, who died on Monday from inflammation of the kidneys. Their affliction is doubly felt in that only on Sunday last, Robert, the little twin brother, also passed away, after a brief illness of the same nature. The little one will be buried in the Odd Fellows' cemetery, Sapperton. This is an instance, says the Columbian, of misfortune not coming singly, as not only have the bright twin sons been called away, but their little two-year-old sister is now dangerously ill in St. Mary's hospital.

In accordance with the promise given over a year ago, and renewed quite recently, the British Columbia Electric Railway Company has made a start on the extension of its New Westminster system to Sapperton. This start is not the turning of the proverbial first sod, but is the next best thing, the preliminary survey, and the company's engineers, Mr. Barwell, commenced pegging out the route at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, being accompanied by Ald. Gilley and Sinclair and City Engineer Hill. The track will extend along Columbia street as far as the Royal Columbian hospital, at least that is as far as at present contemplated. The New Westminster fall assize

court opened on Tuesday morning before Chief Justice McCall.

After being sworn, the grand jury retired to consider the evidence for the prosecution in the cases of Regina vs. Saunders, resisting arrest, and Regina vs. Ah Chung, shop breaking and stealing, in both of which, later in the day, true bills were returned.

In the case of Saunders, the prisoner is charged with having assaulted and maltreated Officer Alex. McKenney, while in the act of attempting to arrest the prisoner on Front street, New Westminster, on the night of August 28th.

Saunders, who is an Indian, through his interpreter, Mr. James Wise, pleaded not guilty. After hearing the evidence the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Asked by his lordship whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed, the prisoner asked that the sentence be light, adding that he would not care, were he not satisfied, in his own mind, that he had not been guilty of committing an offence.

His lordship imposed a sentence of one year's imprisonment, hard labor, and a fine of \$50. The case of Ah Chung, charged with breaking into the shop of T. E. Haffard, at Agassiz, on September 19th, and taking a cash box containing \$51.

G. E. Corbould, for the prisoner, pleaded guilty, requesting his lordship to be as lenient in imposing sentence as the circumstances would permit.

Ah Chung was given five years in the penitentiary, his lordship remarking, as he delivered sentence, that the frequency of life of Chinese thieves justly prompts him to be severe, especially as this was the first case coming under his personal notice. In future cases, he said, in effect, he would not restrain the limit of the law.

GRAND FORKS NOTES.

(Special to the Times.)

Grand Forks, Oct. 17.—Henry White, the locator of the Knob Hill and Old Ironsides, as a result of a recent visit to Franklin camp, the new camp on the east fork of the north fork of Kettle river, has bonded the Banner claim from Frank McFarlane for \$50,000, paying ten per cent. down. This deal is significant as indicating the great richness of a region exclusively tributary to Grand Forks. It was negotiated after Mr. White had made a thorough examination of the property. The quartz lead on the Banner varies in width from twenty to thirty feet, and contains shipping ore on the surface. Average assays gave returns of \$40 in gold, copper and silver in the order named. The lead can be traced nearly the whole length of the claim. The bottom of a fifteen-foot shaft is in ore. A tunnel will be driven this winter to tap the vein at a depth of 100 feet. A railway to the camp is one of the certainties of the future. The camp is less than thirty miles from the proposed spur to the Pathfinder mine.

The Grand Forks Board of Trade has been reorganized. Steps are being taken to form a mineral exhibit. The board has secured permanent quarters. There is a great scarcity of skilled and unskilled labor here. The Granby smelter is advertising for twenty-five carpenters and seventy-five laborers.

R. A. Brown left to-day for the Similkameen to start work on the Sunset mine claim, which was recently incorporated. The property is situated near Princeton, and is considered a high grade copper proposition. Two shifts will be employed, with Isaac Lough as foreman. A forty-three foot shaft will be continued to the 150-foot level, steam hoisting plant will be secured immediately. Dr. H. Deane, of Moncton, who examined the property, declared that it possesses the largest surface indications he had ever seen. A sufficient number of treasury shares have been sold to enable development work to be prosecuted for six months, as well as to make a large cash payment to Dr. A. Brown, one of the former owners. R. A. Brown is the president, Smith Curtis secretary, and Alex. Miller, local manager of the Merchant's Bank of Halifax, treasurer.

Fred Wollaston, C.E., and Hugh Cannon have returned from a trip up the north fork of the Kettle river. They reached a point sixty-five miles from Grand Forks. Mr. Wollaston, on behalf of the North Fork Improvement Co., examined the river the entire distance to determine the cost of removing the various obstructions in order to facilitate the descent of saw-logs from the upper reaches. He discovered log jams at various places. He estimates the cost of the proposed improvements at \$50,000.

The oat crop of the Kettle river valley this season amounted to 20,000 bushels. Corryell Bros. headed the list of producers with 8,000 bushels. With oats at 68 cents a bushel, the ranchers will realize a handsome profit. The tunnel in Volcanic mountain on the north fork of Kettle river has now reached a length of 620 feet. The prospects for striking ore are improving daily.

TEST THE KIDNEYS

And if They are Diseased use the World's Greatest Kidney Cure—DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

It's a simple matter to test the kidneys. You need not consult a doctor. By asking yourself three questions you can determine whether or not your kidneys are diseased. Do you have backache, or weak, lame back?

Second: "Do you have difficulty in urinating or a too frequent desire to urinate?" Are there dark streaks like brick dust in the urine after it has stood for twenty-four hours?

In its earlier stages kidney disease is readily cured by a few boxes of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, a preparation which has made Dr. Chase famous all over the world for his wonderful cures of diseases of the kidneys.

If you have kidney disease you can take Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills with perfect confidence that what has proved an average cure for many thousands of cases will not fail you.

So long as the cells of the kidneys are healthy, they will excrete the waste products of Bright's disease. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will give them new vigor and strength and make them strong, healthy and active. One pill a dose, 25c. a box, at all druggists, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

For Cough and Cold use Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

TALKS ON DYSPEPSIA How to Cure Yourself

In all forms of stomach trouble Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure will promptly cure where there are such symptoms as pain or soreness in the stomach, indigestion or distress after eating, pressure and fullness in the stomach, constipation, flatulence, faintness and loss of energy. When these symptoms are associated with biliousness, yellow-coated tongue, nausea, bitter taste in the mouth and salivary glands, heartburn, wind on the stomach, constipation, indigestion, flatulence and loss of energy. Where there is obstinate constipation, Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure will promptly cure. It is a great remedy for all forms of stomach trouble, and its use is recommended by all druggists, mostly for 25c a bottle. Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1506 Arch St., Philadelphia, will be answered with free medical advice for any disease.

Mining News

Work on the Mountain Trail.

Mr. H. S. Sherrard, manager of the Philadelphia Mining Company, which is operating the Mountain Trail property, is in Rossland. He reports that the two double compartment shafts that are being sunk on the Mountain Trail have now reached a depth of 95 feet. Some fine looking ore, which runs high in copper, is being taken out. The concentrating mill is almost finished, and will be started for a trial run between the 1st and the 10th of next month. The company is so pleased with the excellent showing that has been made in the Mountain Trail that it has acquired by purchase several of the adjacent prospects.

Rich Lardeau Ore.

Mr. H. O. McClymont, who is in charge of the operations on the Lardeau mine in the Lardeau country, some nine miles from the head of Arrow lake, is in the city. He brought with him samples of ore from the property. On the surface this ore went \$25 to the ton. At a depth of two feet it had increased to \$35, and at four feet it assayed \$39.50 to the ton. A tunnel is being driven for the purpose of tapping the vein deeper. The first ledge will be struck this month, the second by the first of December and the third within 90 days after the second has been encountered. There are five men at work, and the force will be increased when more can be used to advantage. Mr. McClymont says the operations will be kept up continuously all winter—Rossland Miner.

Rossland Pay Roll.

Pay-day (the 15th) fell on Sunday this month. The War Eagle, Courte Star and some other mines paid their employees on Saturday, and on Monday the balance of the men employed in the properties which surround the camp got their wages. The total amount paid out is about the same as last month. The War Eagle paid out some \$27,000, the Courte Star nearly \$12,000. The Le Roi list footed up \$30,000, East Le Roi \$5,000, West Le Roi \$7,400, Columbia and Kootenay \$6,000, and the B.A.C. machinery shops, stores and office payment was \$5,500, making a total for the B.A.C. of \$53,500. The Mascot pay roll was close to \$2,000, and the Iron Horse, \$12,000. The Courte Star and the Le Roi have both dropped out of the list, but the former is expected to resume work again shortly. The I.L.R. has increased its pay roll considerably, and this month it will be close to \$2,500. The Iron Horse, Sunset No. 2, Virginia, White Bear, Deer Park, Gertrude and Coxy all month about \$12,000. The Heather Bell have both dropped out of the list, but the former is expected to resume work again shortly. The I.L.R. has increased its pay roll considerably, and this month it will be close to \$2,500. The Iron Horse, Sunset No. 2, Virginia, White Bear, Deer Park, Gertrude and Coxy all month about \$12,000.

MYSTERY OF THE MAINSPRING.

Some Breakages Not Yet Understood Despite Much Investigation.

Despite the investigation regarding the structure of mainsprings and the efforts to improve them; despite the experimentation and theorizing on the subject, some of the causes of the breaking of mainsprings remain an unsolved mystery. Many, indeed, are the known causes responsible for breaking, such as faulty construction, tempering, careless handling, leading to the formation of rust and poor fitting, but after all these which are recognized have been eliminated there still remains the fact well known to watchmakers that the best springs will, in spite of the most careful handling and proper adjustment, unexpectedly break, sometimes in a number of places. It will thus happen that of two springs made at the same time by the same process, of the same material, tempered in the same way and handled with the same care, one may last for years, while the other may break after two weeks' use, or even while being placed in the barrel.

When it is considered that the spring is but from .008 to .009 of an inch in thickness; that the material must be subjected to a process which shall give it a high state of elasticity, and at the same time enable it to do its prescribed work for years, it is not surprising that unexpected breakages in its structure may be expected to occur from causes too insignificant for observation.

Many jewelers state that it is their experience that they have many more mainsprings to repair after a warm, humid day than after any other time. Others believe the breaking to be due to electric disturbances, stating that after

an electrical storm they find that many of their customers bring their watches to the shop for repair. The sudden cooling, and consequent contraction of the tight and coiled spring, caused by the removal of the watch from the body on a cool night following a warm day, is believed by some to account, in a measure, for the accidents mentioned. So far, however, no entirely satisfactory explanation has been suggested. The only conclusion to be drawn from the foregoing is that the facts of the case is that it is not safe for the watchmaker to infer, merely from the breaking of a mainspring, that it is of an inferior grade, nor for his customer to believe the watchmaker deficient in skill because the mainspring of his timepiece has snapped shortly after being replaced.

THE STREETS OF PEKING.

A paper on the Streets of Peking is contributed by Edgar W. Seidenberg, in the October Century, with picture by Harry Penn and W. H. Drake from photographs.

Peking is the most incredible, impossible, anomalous, and surprising place in the world; the most splendid spectacle of the human mind, and the most striking contrast of the East and the West; a fortified capital of the thirteenth century handed down intact.

Peking is the capital of all China, yet what interests and piques one most, gives Peking its own individual character, and distinguishes it from the other cities of the empire, are the things that are not Chinese, the contrasts and the contradictions. Peking is by first intention a permanent Tartar encampment, a fortified garrison of nomad banners surrounding Peking, the northern palace of the conquering Khan of khans. The Tartar ruler of four hundred millions of subject Chinese is closely surrounded by his faithful Manchurian clansmen from beyond the Great Wall, who scorn and hate and secretly fear the masses of Chinese more than any other enemy; who have thrown themselves into the arms of Russia through fear of the Chinese; who have bargained with Russia shall send soldiers to their aid when needed; who have held back and turned back the wheels of progress, with a certain proscription that the new order would relegate them to poverty and extinction. Every Manchurian is borne of the rolls as a bannerman, and receives his stipend, even if he never bends a bow or hurls a stone in military drill. But the Manchurian bannermen are no longer the fierce warriors their ancestors were, nor their klan any more a hardy "huntsman like the early Manchurian emperors."

There had been three cities there before Kublai Khan did his "statute pleasure-decreed," and so twice five miles of fertile ground with walls and towers were gridded round to make the splendid capital Marco Polo first described. The plan, the palaces, the walls, all date from Mongol times, the thirteenth century. The some quaint military customs of the middle ages are observed. The soldiers are drilled in archery and quito, and the nine city gates are changed to at sunset, shutting Chinese subjects out in a separate city by themselves, as if their conquest were just accomplished.

CANADA'S GREATEST GLORY.

The greatest glory of Canada is not its modern progress but its vast and ancient wilderness. If you weary of the sameness and unprofitableness of everything you know, go where I went last year to the upper waters of the Ottawa, where the beaver is the master architect and the moose is king of the woods. See for yourself, as I saw, that the Ottawa and the Gatineau, appearing to come from widely distant regions, have their origin close together, and are twins. Behold these two children of the lakes, nourished from the same generous breast. Trace their courses and see that, though journeying far, in widely different directions, they finally arrive at a common destination.

Nobody knows all about that head water country around the sources of the Ottawa. It is a prolific game region, where sportsmen rarely go, for the simple reason that they can get all the hunting they want nearer to the railroad. There are plenty of deer close to almost any Canadian Pacific station west of Pembroke, and it is not much trouble to get a change at a moose in two days from Deux Rivières, Rockville, or Mattawa. Not many hunting parties start from either, and I suppose the reason is that for thousands of miles to the west the woods, prairie and mountains are close to the railroad and afford almost limitless opportunities.

The territory enclosed by the Ottawa and the Gatineau has been, from immemorial times, the home of the Algonquin Indians, and they still remain there, in such primitive innocence, that they receive no notice from the Dominion government. In this they are unlike the Indians of the United States or their brother tribes of Canada. From "Where the Water Runs Both Ways," by Frederick Ireland, in the September Scribner's.

"DEEDS ARE FRUITS."

Words are but leaves. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story. The many wonderful cures effected by this medicine are the fruits, by which should be judged. These prove it to be the great, unequalled remedy for dyspepsia, rheumatism, scrofula, salt rheum, catarrh and all other ailments due to impure or impoverished blood.

HOOD'S PILLS are non-irritating, mild, effective.

Derangement of the liver, with constipation, induces the complexion, induces pimples, sallow skin. Remove the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Try them.

The body of James Gordon, aged 25, a market gardener, was found in the western part of Winnipeg on Tuesday night with a bullet hole through the head and the pockets ransacked. It is supposed to be a case of murder, as no weapon was found in the vicinity.

The Cologne Zeitung announces officially that Emperor William will start for England on November 11.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Institute is "free for the use of sailors and shipping generally. It is well supplied with papers and a temperance bar. Letters may be sent here to wait ships. A parcel of literature can be had for outgoing ships on application to managers. All are heartily welcome.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

Dr. G. C. Osmond, Lowell, Mass.

Dr. A. Archer, M.D. Brooklyn, N.Y.

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher

APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 27 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

WEILER BROS.

To the front again with a stock of Handsome Golden Oak China Cabinets, Sideboards, Tables, and a general line of "The very latest products from the leading manufacturers."

Notice—Write Weiler Bros. for catalogues, samples, and any information you may desire.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL FALL EXHIBITION

OF THE—
Savannah Agricultural Society
Will be held at the—
AGRICULTURAL HALL,
SOUTH-SAANICH.
—ON—
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY OCTOBER 20 and 21

Live Stock to be judged on Saturday morning.

Indian and Farmers' Races Saturday afternoon, commencing 3 o'clock, following the Daily Show at 4 o'clock—Judge, H. D. H.

Band in attendance during the afternoon. Dance to be held in the evening.

The election of officers for ensuing year will take place at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

Trains leave Hillside station at 7 a.m., 10:30 a.m., 2 p.m., and 7:30 p.m. Returning will leave Saanich at 8:25 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 4:30 p.m., and 11:30 p.m. Refreshments served on the grounds. Admission, 25 cents.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the Matter of the Quelling Titles Act, —and—

In the matter of the Northern part 11250 feet of subdivision (D) of town lots 615 and 616, Block (30) and the Northern part 11250 feet of subdivision (8) of town lots 602 and 603, Block (30) in the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, formerly the property of Nicolai Caspersen Mathieson or his heirs.

Whereas, by an order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Drake, dated the 14th day of August, 1890, made upon the petition of Charles Hayward, it was directed that a declaration of title do issue in the petition declaring him to be the legal and beneficial owner in fee simple in possession of the lands above mentioned, unless a statement of adverse claim be filed as hereinafter mentioned. Notice is hereby given that any person having or pretending to have any title or interest in the lands above described, or any part thereof, is required within three months from the date hereof to file a statement of his claim with the Registrar of the Supreme Court at Victoria, pursuant to the above act, and that in default of such statement a declaration of title as to the said Charles Hayward.

Dated the 16th day of August, 1890.

Solicitors for the Petitioner.

IN THE MATTER OF MORRIS MOSS, DECEASED AND IN THE MATTER OF THE TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS ACT.

Notice is hereby given that I have, according to the provisions of the Trustees and Executors Act, this day filed in the office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court of British Columbia at Victoria, a declaration of the inventory of the estate of the above named Morris Moss, deceased, formerly a fur dealer in the said City of Victoria.

The said declaration was made by me on the 17th day of October, 1890.

A meeting of the creditors of the above named deceased will be held at the office of Yates & Jay, 23 Bastion street, Victoria, on Monday, the sixteenth instant, at three p.m.

Dated at Victoria this 16th day of October, 1890.

Administrators of the Estate of Morris Moss, deceased.

J. STUART YATES, Administrator of the Estate of Morris Moss, deceased.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

STORY STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

—OPEN FROM 6 P.M. TO 10 P.M.

The Institute is "free for the use of sailors and shipping generally. It is well supplied with papers and a temperance bar. Letters may be sent here to wait ships. A parcel of literature can be had for outgoing ships on application to managers. All are heartily welcome.

\$250 Reward.

The Corporation of the City of Victoria hereby offers the sum of \$250 for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who caused the death of the late Michael Powers, of this city, on the fifth day of October last, by committing an assault upon him on the 1st day of October last.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 11th, 1890.

\$250 Reward.

The Corporation of the City of Victoria hereby offers the sum of \$250 for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who murdered the late Mrs. Agnes Kings, on the Songhees Indian Reservation in this city, on the 29th of September last.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 11th, 1890.

NOTICE.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria having determined that it is desirable to lay down a wooden block pavement on Yates street, between Government and the western limit of Broad street, with stone curbs and concrete foundation, under the provisions of the "Local Improvement By-Law, 1892," and amendments thereto, and the City Engineer and City Assessor having reported to the Council upon the said work of improvement, giving statement showing the amount chargeable against the various portions of real property benefited thereby, in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the said by-law, and a report of the City Engineer and the City Assessor, having been adopted by the Council, notice is hereby given that this report is open for inspection at the office of the City Assessor, City Hall, Douglas street.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, Oct. 11th, 1890.

TENDERS.

Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday next, the 22nd inst., at 1 o'clock p.m., for printing and binding the Municipal Voters' Lists of the Corporation of the City of Victoria for the year 1890.

Specifications may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., Oct. 17th, 1890.

Shipbuilders, Attention.

Tenders addressed to the undersigned will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 21st inst., for the construction of a steamer hull. Specifications can be seen at the V. & S. Railway Station, Hillside avenue.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

T. W. PATERSON.

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon of Friday, 20th inst., for an extension to St. Saviour's Church, Victoria West—Plans and specifications may be seen by applying to C. T. Fenwick, at V. & S. Railway Station, Hillside avenue. Tenders to be addressed to Rev. W. D. Barber, Victoria West.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Electric Wiring Inspector.

Applications will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday next, the 22nd inst., at 1 p.m., for the position of Inspector of Electric Wiring in the City, under the provisions of the "Electric Wiring By-Law."

Testimonials to accompany applications.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., Oct. 17th, 1890.

NO RACE.

THE BATTLE OF MAKEKING.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ON DALTON TRAIL.

Sporting News.

THE BLACK POTENTATE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Gorton's Famous Minstrels.

More.

PASSENGERS.

CONSIGNEES.

The Big Yachts Were Out To-Day But Age Failed to Finish Within the Time Limit.

(Associated Press.)
New York, Oct. 19.—The Columbia and Shamrock were out again to-day. The wind, which was strong at the start, gradually fell away, and at 4:27 the race was declared off.

Bulletins.
No. 1.—New York, Oct. 19.—The committee boats reached the starting line at 10:05, by which time the breeze had increased and there were prospects for a glorious race. The course as signalled means a run down to turning mark 15 miles away, and a beat back to the finish line. Official start: The Columbia, 11:01:33; the Shamrock, 11:02:00. Soon after the start the Columbia seemed to have a lead of 100 yards.

No. 2.—New York, Oct. 19.—The Shamrock is having a hard time, and the Columbia seems to be leading by 100 yards. The Shamrock was trying to blanket the Columbia, but the Columbia seemed to be drawing away. The wind is 8 or 9 knots an hour, but is showing indications of dying out.

No. 3.—New York, Oct. 19.—The Columbia still seems to be leading. The wind is getting a little to the westward.

Columbia Ahead.
No. 4.—New York, Oct. 19.—Both boats seem to be going along at a lively rate, and have not changed their positions apparently.

No. 5.—New York, Oct. 19.—The Associated Press dispatch boat is flying the signal "Columbia ahead."

No. 6.—A dispatch from Asbury Park at noon said the Columbia is still leading and seemed to be drawing away from the Shamrock. The correction in the official bulletin gives the Shamrock's time for crossing the line as 11:02:02.

No. 7.—New York, Oct. 19.—The observer at Highlands has telegraphed that the haze had lifted slightly and that the yachts could be seen, the Columbia leading slightly. It then appeared the racers were near.

No. 8.—The cable boat at 1 p.m. reported that there was almost a calm at the finish line. The conditions are worse than on a majority of the days when lack of wind prevented a finish.

No. 9.—At 12:15 p.m. Asbury Park reported that the two yachts were still heading in a southerly direction, and that the second boat was closing up the gap between them.

No. 10.—A dispatch from the Highlands at 2:31 said the Shamrock turned the mark at 2:30:35.

No. 11.—A dispatch from the Highlands at 2:55 p.m. said the Columbia rounded the second mark at about 2:24 p.m. The cable boat said there was no prospect, from the outlook at Sandy Hook lightship, of the yachts being able to finish within the time limit. The sea was like glass, and the wind was only about two knots an hour.

No. 12.—At 3:30 p.m. a message from the cable boat says the yachts had only an hour in which to finish, but neither of them was in sight, although observation was 81 miles. The wind at Sandy Hook lightship at that hour was very light, with no signs of freshening.

No. 13.—An observer at Asbury Park at 3:40 said from there it seemed the Columbia was considerably over a mile ahead.

No. 14.—A dispatch from the cable boat says the race was declared off at 4:27.

MONTREAL NOTES.

(Associated Press.)
Montreal, Oct. 19.—Miss Clara Lichtenstein, of Edinburgh, resident instructor of instrumental and vocal music in the Royal Victoria College, has arrived. She comes highly recommended.

W. A. Holt, A.F., Grand Supreme Ruler of the Royal Arcanum in Canada, is on an official visit to the members here. A banquet and reception in his honor will be held this evening in the Masonic Temple.

The All-Ireland Rugby football team, which is touring Canada, plays a match this afternoon with the Montreal team.

HEAVY SENTENCE ON TRAMPS.

(Associated Press.)
Cornwall, Oct. 19.—Two tramps, Joe Holland, of Montreal, and John Lennon, of London, Ont., were yesterday sentenced to ten and nine and a half years, respectively, in Kingston penitentiary, for loitering around the G.T.R. depot and carrying firearms.

DR. PARKIN TO RESIGN.

(Associated Press.)
Toronto, Oct. 19.—Dr. Parkin, principal of Upper Canada College, is about to resign.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

(Associated Press.)
London, Oct. 18.—The British foreign office asserts that the verbal changes in the terms of the Alaskan media vivendi are of no practical importance, and have been readily agreed to. It is asserted that the United States secretary of state, Col. John Hay, and the British charge d'affaires in Washington, Mr. Towers, will sign the agreement to-morrow.

CHINA'S BUYING CAPACITY.

It is sometimes contended in this connection that China is too poor to buy, and that she has not sufficient to sell to increase her purchasing power. This argument, however, is only advanced by those who have not made a careful study of China's resources. When the great latent wealth of her interior is developed, and when railroads bring her products to market and allow that exchange and intercourse which Japan is now experiencing, it will be found that China will have abundant buying capacity, and sufficient products to sell and meet the demands of the outer world. The Chinaman is a natural trader. No man understands the principles of successful buying and selling better than he. There are abundant proofs of this tendency in the history of the various treaty ports and other points in China where foreigner and Chinese have met in trade exchange.—Hon. John Barrett, in The Engineering Magazine for October.

Continued from page 1.

Their statements, he said, were calculated to encourage President Kruger's resistance and

Embarrass the Government.

In "most difficult and most critical" functions. Referring to Mr. Stanshope's demand yesterday for the production of his (Mr. Chamberlain's) letter to Mr. Hawkesley, the colonial secretary said he would gladly produce this if Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Mr. John Morley, who were members of the South African committee, demanded it.

The speaker, Sir William Court Gully, intervened, saying the language of the colonial secretary was "beyond parliamentary bounds."

Mr. Chamberlain retorted that it was impossible to adequately describe Mr. Stanshope's accusation that he (Mr. Chamberlain) and Sir Alfred Milner had fomented the war.

"The government welcomed all honest and honorable criticism of their policy," said Mr. Chamberlain, "and I wish I could apply these epithets to the speech of the member for Burnley."

Mr. Stanshope, leaping to his feet, cried, "I rise to order. I thought it of the member for Burnley."

Arraign the Conduct.
He speaks of my criticism as dishonorable and dishonest. Can such terms be applied to a member of this House? (Opposition cheers.)

The speaker—I think the language of the secretary of state for the colonies goes something beyond—"The rest of his words were drowned in wild Irish cheers and shouts of 'withdraw.'"

Mr. Chamberlain calmly waited until the uproar had subsided and then said: "I bow with all respect, Mr. Speaker, to your decision. I withdraw everything I have said." Then, amid

Frequent Ironical Irish Cheers,

he proceeded to denounce "the campaign slander," based upon his refusal to accept Mr. Stanshope's challenge to produce the letter he wrote Hawkesley, saying that if Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman or Sir William Vernon Harcourt desired to see the letter he would produce it with the greatest pleasure, as they were honorable members and honorable men (cries "order" and "withdraw.")

Mr. Stanshope again leaped to his feet and called upon the Speaker to intervene.

The Speaker rejoined that he did not think what the colonial secretary said implied dishonorable conduct to the member for Burnley.

Dealing with the criticism made upon the South African League, Mr. Chamberlain said he could not claim acquaintance with a single member of it. The league was one of the poorest peculiarities, but at the same time one of the most representative political organizations ever established. With regard to the allegations respecting his own associations with Mr. Cecil Rhodes, he declared that from the time of the Jameson raid he had had no communication, either direct or indirect, with Mr. Rhodes on any subject connected with the South African policy.

He had seen that gentleman with reference to the Cape to Cairo railway project, and with reference to Rhodes, but the conversation had never touched upon the subjects now under discussion, and he would remind the House that Mr. Rhodes, although a millionaire, had gone to face the danger at Kimberley.

Passing to the general question of the government's South African policy, Mr. Chamberlain said that in the light of recent events and utterances of President Kruger, the government had come to the conclusion that war always had been inevitable, although it was only lately that he himself had most reluctantly reached this view.

COLUMBIA DISTRICT COURT A. O. P.

The annual meeting of the above lodge was brought to a close in the small hours of this morning, after four days of arduous labor, the principal part of which was enabled by the drafting of an almost entirely new district constitution. "Gratitude" was expressed by almost all of the delegates at the marked advance in the year—British Columbia during the past year—an advance which has eclipsed the record of any previous term. A great deal of the credit for this is given to the efficient D. C. R., Phil R. Smith, the sub-committee, W. Bennett, the treasurer, S. A. Bantley, the secretary, F. P. Watson, and the district organizer, genial John L. Hilbert.

Last evening the following officers were elected for the present year, being installed by P. C. D. R. J. L. Hilbert:

Wm. Bennett, Naimano, D. C. R.; Phil R. Smith, Naimano, D. C. R.; S. A. Bantley, Naimano, D. C. R.; F. P. Watson, Victoria, D. T.; J. L. Hilbert, Naimano, D. O. (re-elected).

It was decided to admit ladies into mixed courts, in rural districts where difficulty would be experienced in organizing lodges confined to men or to women.

The order now has a membership of 160,000, and has cash assets of \$400,000. Its yearly income is \$60,000, and it expends in sick benefits over \$5,000,000 per annum.

During last evening, the retiring D. C. R. was presented by Rev. J. L. Hilbert, on behalf of Columbia District with a Past District Chief's ribbon and certificate, and it was decided to present him with a gold jewel for his efficient service to the society during his term of office. Mr. Smith testified in a suitable address, and speeches were also made by all the newly installed officers.

It is expected that a second court of the order will be started in a few weeks in Vancouver. The delegates all return home to-day.

HAPPENINGS OF A DAY ALONG THE WATERFRONT.

The immensity felt for the British ship Queen Victoria, it turns out, was well-calculated for, and again the remuneration gamblers have scored. The vessel has arrived at Tacoma. The Queen Victoria has been 57 days out from Shanghai. The average voyage is about 45 days. Many longer trips than 57 days have been consumed in the Shanghai-Tacoma voyage. It was not the delay, however, that alarmed the underwriters; it was the chance that the Queen Victoria had encountered some use of the awful typhoons which during the past equinoctial phase have swept the North Pacific ocean and China seas. The Queen Victoria encountered rough weather on the trip from Shanghai, being on her beam ends for five days, during which her ballast shifted. She was then on her beam ends for five days, during which her ballast shifted. She was then on her beam ends for five days, during which her ballast shifted.

But head seas and bad weather generally made her passage a slow one. She is a trim three-masted ship, and, under favorable conditions, is a fast sailer.

Bark Wilma, which was loading lumber for Sydney, Australia, at the dock of the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company at Tacoma, was burned to the water's surface on Tuesday evening. The cause was unknown. The vessel's cost is given at \$30,000, and she had about 400,000 feet of lumber aboard in the lower hold. The total loss is probably over \$35,000. Neither vessel nor cargo was insured.

Tug Lorne returned from the Fraser yesterday with the British ship Kirkhill, which is lying in the Roads to await a crew before leaving with her cargo of salmon for England. Tug Lorne will this afternoon tow the British ship Lady Isabella to Tacoma, where she will load flour for Delagoa Bay.

Capt. Bowles, of R.M.S. Empress of Japan, leaves the vessel at Vancouver. He will go to London, where he has been appointed to the position of keeper of the Tower Bridge—at a salary of \$600 a year. Capt. Bowles was formerly

There is in souls a sympathy with seaward, and as the note is picked up ear is pleased with melting airs of martial, brisk or grave; some chord in unison with what we hear is touched within us, and the heart replies.—Cowper.

The tobacco crop in South Carolina this year is estimated at 20,000,000 pounds, worth from 4 to 20 cents a pound.

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Great Mineral Country—The Le Roy Properties—Railway Wanted.

Joseph W. Smith, of Haines's Mission, Alaska, gives an interview concerning the copper leads on the Dalton trail.

The Le Roy Mining Company, of which Mr. Smith is a member, has eight claims, each covering 1,500x1,500 feet, located on the main lead which is fully 100 feet in width, giving them 12,000 lineal feet on this immense dyke. This property is located only 121 miles north of the British line at Pleasant Camp, and sixty miles from tide water on Lynn Canal, following the cross-lead and turn of the Dalton trail. This trail affords easy means of prospecting and exploring the country, but is not sufficient to give the necessary freight transportation for working this enormous body of ore. A railroad is needed. There are about 125 locations made in this immediate vicinity on property similar to that owned by the Le Roy Company. The Le Roy people have had a number of assays made, giving returns from \$20 to \$116 per ton of ore. The whole district covering an area more than ten miles square is rich in minerals, and in great dykes on the surface and probably further prospecting will show even more. The whole country from deep water navigation on Lynn Canal to these Le Roy locations is highly mineralized, bearing gold, silver, copper and other ores. The Porcupine placer-mines in American territory are directly on this route, and taken together, the country would soon afford profitable business for a railroad. Along this proposed line which follows the water, grade of the rivers, large bodies of excellent timber are found, but at the mines, none is found nearer than 21 miles.

Parties looking for mineral investments on a large scale can certainly find in this locality, ample field for operations.

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COLUMBIA'S TIME ALLOWANCE.

New York, Oct. 18.—The re-measuring of the Shamrock to-day resulted as follows: Water line, 88-95-100 feet; racing length, 102-100 feet. Under this measurement in future races the Shamrock will be obliged to allow the Columbia 10 seconds.

This evening, while Sir Thomas Lipton was on the quarterdeck of the Erin, a little sloop sailed by within hailing distance. The men thereon held aloft a mug of beer and shouted heartily: "Here's luck to you for to-morrow, Sir Thomas." "Do you know," said Sir Thomas, "there have come to me many evidences of good will. Here, for instance," and Sir Thomas, selecting one of several telegrams, that had just been reading, said: "Here is some friend, who says: 'Don't be discouraged; Shamrock may lose, but Sir Thomas, with the respect and good-will of millions of Americans.'"

"And if the Shamrock should lose now, how long before her owner may appear with another boat to lay siege to the trophy?" was asked. "Ah, that brings me to the subject," said Sir Thomas, "to the greatest difficulty I have to contend with here, I must be sure of a designer, I cannot design a boat, and I must be certain on the point before I can talk of another attempt should the Shamrock lose now. We suffer because Mr. Fife is unable to about and direct the matter that some of the others of our party here are skilled in. You see I am seriously embarrassed because of Mr. Fife's illness. We do not know whether the Shamrock has ever, in these waters, sailed on her true water line. She certainly is not now sailing on the same water line as when she sailed in the Solent. The ballast put in the Shamrock to-day was put in on Mr. Fife's advice."

"Has it been so placed as to serve the exact purpose he intended?" "We do not know to a certainty. He is sick, and we have done the best we know how to do. It is a most serious handicap for us to be deprived of his personal direction and advice."

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